# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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## FIRST EDITION

## SPANGLER.

### The Assassination of Abraham Lincoln —The Pardoned Conspirator Makes a Statement—His Knowledge of the Terrible Crime.

In May, 1865, Edmund Spangler was tried on the charge of being one of the conspirators who leagued together to assassinate President Lincoln. For his participation in that plot he was sentenced to the Dry Tortugas, in company with the notorious Dr. Mudd. Just before his administration had closed, President Johnson pardoned these two individuals, and among people of pro-Rebel tendencies they have both, since their return, been extensively lionized. Spangler, it will be remembered, was a scene-shifter at Ford's Theatre, and was on the stage when Booth shot President Lincoln and jumped from the box to the stage. He has just written the following statement, and, as one would naturally expect, asserts his entire innocence, denounces the finding of the court-martial in unmeasured terms, declares against the justice of his sentence, impeaches the integrity of those who testified against him, and dwells at length on the "horrors" to which he was subjected while on the Dry Tortugas, in the face of many impartial accounts published since his incarceration, all agreeing that there was no special hardships inflicted upon him. This is his statement, *verbatim et literatim*, as found in the New York *World* this morning:—

I have deemed it due to truth to prepare for publication the following statement—at a time when I hope the temper of the people will give me a patient hearing—of my arrest, trial, and imprisonment for alleged complicity in the plot to assassinate the late President Lincoln. I have suffered much, but I solemnly assert now, as I always have since I was arraigned for trial at the Washington Arsenal, that I am entirely innocent of any fore or after knowledge of the crime which John Wilkes Booth committed—save what I knew in common with everybody after it took place. I further solemnly assert that John Wilkes Booth, or any other person, never mentioned to me any plot, or intimation of a plot, for the abduction or assassination of President Lincoln; that I did not know when Booth leaped from the box to the stage of the theatre, that he had shot Mr. Lincoln; and that I did not, in any way, so help me God, assist in his escape; and I further declare that I am entirely innocent of any and all charges made against me in that connection. I never knew either Surratt, Payne, Atzerodt, Arnold, or Harold, or any of the so-called conspirators, nor did I ever see any of them until they appeared in custody. While imprisoned with Atzerodt, Payne, and Harold, and after their trial was over, I was allowed a few minutes' exercise in the prison yard. I heard the three unite in asserting Mrs. Surratt's entire innocence, and acknowledge their own guilt, confining the crime, as they did, entirely to themselves, but implicating the witness Weichman in knowledge of the original plot to abduct; and with furnishing information from the Commissary of Prisoners' Department, where Weichman was a clerk.

I was arrested on the morning of the 15th of April, 1865, and with Ritterspaugh (also a scene-shifter) taken to the police-station on E street, between Ninth and Tenth. The sergeant, after questioning me closely, went with two policemen to search for Peanut John (the name of the boy who held Booth's horse the night before), and made him accompany us to the headquarters of the police on Tenth street, where John and I were locked up, and Ritterspaugh was released. After four hours' confinement I was released, and brought before Judges Olin and Bingham, and told them of Booth bringing his horse to the theatre on the afternoon of the 14th of April (1865). After this investigation I said, "What is to be done with me?" and they replied, "We know where to find you when you are wanted," and ordered my release. I returned to the theatre, where I remained until Saturday, when the soldiers took possession of it; but as the officer of the guard gave an attache and myself a pass to sleep there, we retired at 10 P. M., and at 1 A. M. a guard was placed over me, who remained until 9 A. M. Sunday morning, when I was released. I did not leave the theatre until Sunday evening, and on our return this attache (Carland by name) and myself were arrested by Detective Larner. Instead of taking us to the guard-house, he said he would accompany us home to sleep there, but we all went to Police Headquarters on Tenth street, and when Carland asked if we were wanted, an officer sharply said "No." I returned to the theatre that night, and remained the next day till I went to dinner, corner Seventh and G streets. That over, I remained a few minutes, when Ritterspaugh (who worked at the theatre with me) came, and meeting me, said:—"I have given my evidence, and would like now to get some of the reward."

I walked out with Ritterspaugh for half an hour, and on returning to lie down left word that if any one called for me to tell them that I was lying down. Two hours after I was called down stairs to see two gentlemen who had called for me. They said that I was wanted down street. On reaching the sidewalk they placed me in a hack and drove rapidly to Carroll Prison, where I was detained a week. Three days afterwards Detective, or Colonel, Baker came to my room, and questioned me about the sale of a horse and buggy (which belonged to Booth), and I told him all about it freely and readily. On the day following I was called into the office of the prison in order to be recognized by Sergeant Dye, who merely nodded his head as I entered, and then he left. (Dye subsequently testified that he was sitting on the steps of the theatre just before Booth fired the shot, and to seeing mysterious persons about.) I was allowed on the fourth day of my imprisonment to walk the prison yard, but from that evening I was closely confined and guarded until the next Saturday at midnight, when I was again taken to the office to see a detective, who said:—"Come, Spangler, I've some jewelry for you." He handcuffed me with my arms behind my back, and guarding me to a hack, I was placed in it and driven to the Navy Yard, where my legs were manacled, and a pair of Lillie handcuffs placed on my wrists. I was put in a boat and rowed to a monitor, where I was taken on board and thrown into a small, dirty room, between two water-closets, and on to a bed of filthy life-preservers and blankets, with two soldiers guarding the door. I was kept there for three days. I had been thus confined three days on the vessel when Captain Monroe came to me and said:—"Spangler, I've something that must be told, but you must not be frightened. We have orders from the Secretary of War, who must be obeyed, to put a bag on your head." Then two men came and tied up my head so securely that I could not see daylight. I had plenty of food, but could not eat with my face so muffled up. True, there was a small hole in the bag near my mouth, but I could not reach that, as my hands were wedged down by the iron. At last, two kind-hearted soldiers took compassion on me, and while one watched, the other fed me. On Saturday night a man came to me, and after drawing the bag so tight as to nearly suffocate me, said to the guard, "Don't let him go to sleep, as we will carry him out to hang him directly." I heard them go up on the deck, when there was a great rattling of chains and other noises; and while I was trying to imagine what was going on and what they intended to do, I was dragged out by two men, who both pulled me at times in different directions. We, however, reached a boat, in which I was placed, and were rowed a short distance. I could not say then where we stopped, for my face was still covered. After leaving the boat I was forced to walk some distance, with the heavy irons still on my legs. I was then suddenly stopped, and made to ascend three or four flights of stairs; and as I stood at the top waiting, some one struck me a severe blow on the top of the head, which stunned and half threw me over, when I was pushed into a small room, where I remained in an unconscious condition for several hours. The next morning some one came with bread and coffee. I remained here several days, suffering torture from the bag or padded hood over my face. It was on Sunday when it was removed and I was shaven. It was then replaced. Some hours after, General Hartranft came and read to me several charges—that I was engaged in a plot to assassinate the President—and the day following I was carried into a military court, and still hooded, before all of its members. I remained but a short time, when I was returned to my cell for another night and day, and then again presented in this court. Mr. Bingham, Assistant Judge-Advocate, read the charges against me, and asked me if I had any objection to the court, and I replied "No," and made my plea of "not guilty." They then wished to know if I desired counsel, and when I answered affirmatively, General Hunter, the President of the Court, insisted that I should not be allowed counsel. He was, however, overruled, but it was several days before I was permitted legal aid, the court in the meanwhile taking evidence with closed doors. On every adjournment of the court, if only for an hour, I was returned to my cell and the closely-fitting hood placed over my head. This continued till June 10, 1865, when I was relieved from the torture of the bag, but my hands and limbs remained heavily manacled.

On one Sunday, while I was confined at this place (the Washington Arsenal), I was visited by a gentleman of middle stature, rather stout, with full beard and gold-framed spectacles. He noticed my manacles and padded head. I afterwards learned that he was Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War. It is proper to state that when the hood was placed on me, Captain Munroe said it was by order of the Secretary of War. My first thought was that I was to be hung without trial, and the hood was preparatory to that act.

The first time I ever saw Mrs. Surratt was in the Carroll Prison yard, on Capitol Hill. I did not see her again until we were taken into court the first day at the arsenal. My cell was on the same corridor with hers, and I had to pass it every time I was taken into court. I frequently looked into her cell, a small room about four feet wide by seven feet long. The only things in her cell were an old mattress laid on the bricks and an army blanket. I could see the irons on her feet, as she was generally lying on the mattress, and was the last one brought into court. She occupied a seat in court near the prison door. The seat was twelve inches high, and the chains between the irons on her feet were so short that she always had to be assisted to her seat. She was so sick at one time that the court was compelled to adjourn.

On the 17th of July, about midnight, I was conveyed to a steamboat, and arrived the next day at Fortress Monroe, and was thence taken to the gunboat Florida. The irons on my arms were temporarily removed, but Captain Dutton, in charge of the guard, ordered heavy Lillie irons to be placed on me, when General Dodd, chief officer in charge, more humanely countermanded his order and had the irons again removed from my arms. I was placed for security in the lower hold of the vessel, and compelled to descend to it by a ladder. The rounds were far apart, and, as the irons on my feet were chained but a few inches apart, my legs were bruised and lacerated fearfully. The hold where I was confined was close and dirty, but after two or three days I was allowed on deck in the daytime, but was closely guarded. I was allowed to speak to no one of the crew. We arrived at Fort Jefferson, on the Dry Tortugas, and were handed over to Colonel Hamilton, commanding, who placed me until the next day in a casemate. The next day I was brought before Colonel Hamilton, who informed me that he had no more stringent orders concerning me than other prisoners confined there.

I managed to get along comfortably for a while, though to some of the prisoners the officers were very cruel. One man by the name of Dunn, while helping in unloading a Government transport, got hold of some liquor and imbibed too freely; for which he was taken to the guard-house and tied up to the window-frame by his thumbs for two hours. General Hill then ordered him to be taken down and be made to carry a thirty-two pound ball, but as the hanging had deprived him of the use of his thumbs, he was unable to obey. The officers, however, put two twenty-four pound balls in a knapsack, and compelled him to carry them until the sack gave away from the weight of the iron. He was then tied up by the wrists and gagged in the mouth by the bayonet from 8 P. M. till the next morning. He was then taken down and thrown into the guard-house, but was so exhausted that he had to be removed to the hospital. It was decided to amputate three of his fingers, but this was reconsidered. He lost, however, the use of his thumb and two fingers. This punishment was inflicted by Major McConnell, officer of the day, and was carried out by Sergeant Edward Donnelly.

Another poor prisoner named Brown was once excused by the doctor from work on the plea of illness, but the Provost Marshal insisted, and finding him too ill and lacking strength, made him carry a thirty-two pound ball. He staggered under the weight and was compelled from weakness to put it down. He was then taken to the wharf and with his legs tied together and his hands tied behind him, a rope was placed around him and he was thrown into the water and then dragged out. This was done three or four times, he begging for mercy most piteously. He was finally jerked out of the water and ordered to return to his ordinary work. The poor wretch crept off, apparently thankful for any escape from such torments. Captain Joseph Rittenhouse was officer of the day, and his orders were carried out by Corporal Spear.

During the latter part of last October I was placed in irons and compelled to work with an armed sentinel over me. I did not know the reason for this, for I was unconscious of having given offense, and had conformed to every regulation. I was then closely confined and allowed to communicate with no one for four months. The pretense for this, I afterwards learned, sprang from an attempt of Dr. Mudd to escape.

Colonel St. George Leger Grenfel, aged 65 years, was taken sick and went to the Doctor to get excused from work. The Doctor declined to excuse him. He then applied to the Provost Marshal, who said that he could not excuse him if the Doctor could not. Grenfel then tried to work and failed. They then took him to the guard-house, tied him up for half a day, and then took him to the wharf, tied his hands behind him, tied his legs together, and put a rope around his waist. There were three officers, heavily armed, who drove spectators from the wharf; I could see and hear from my window. The colonel asked them if they were going to throw him into the water, and they answered "Yes." He then jumped in, and because he could not sink they drew him out and tied about forty pounds of iron to his legs, and threw him into the water again, and after he had sunk twice they pulled him out again, and then compelled him to go to work. The officers who had him in hand were Lieutenant Robinson, Lieutenant Pike, and Captain George W. Crabb, assisted by Sergeant Michael Gleason, and Assistant Military Storekeeper G. T. Jackson, who tied the iron on his legs. Captain Samuel Peebles tied up Grenfel for saying that "he was capable of doing anything." Colonel Grenfel was forced to scrub and do other menial work when he proved he was so ill as to have refused to eat his rations for a week. All of the officers hated Grenfel on account of a letter which appeared in a New York paper, which they said Grenfel wrote, about tying up the prisoner Dunn, which letter was truthful, as others and myself were witnesses to the details it related. One very stormy night Grenfel, with four others, escaped in a small boat, and was evidently drowned near the fort. His escape was discovered, but the storm was so severe that it was deemed too dangerous to pursue them, although a steamer was at the wharf. Grenfel frequently declared his intention of running any risk to escape, rather than, to use his own words, "to be tortured to death at the fort." These are only two or three instances of the many acts of cruelty practised at the fort. During my imprisonment at Fort Jefferson I worked very hard at carpentering and wood ornamental work, making a great many fancy boxes, etc., out of the peculiar wood found on the adjacent islands; the greater portion of this work was made for officers. By my industry in that direction, I won some favor in their eyes. I was released in March of the present year by executive clemency.

EDMAN SPANGLER.

## RUTGERS COLLEGE.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

NEW BRUNSWICK, June 22.—Rutgers College, which ranks eighth in order of establishment in the United States, celebrates this year the ninety-ninth anniversary of its existence. Another June will witness her centennial. This year she admits a class of forty young men, and graduates twenty-four, who go forth bearing her maternal blessing. With a board of trustees earnest, vigorous, and alive to the wants of to-day; with a faculty of young and able professors, and with a host of enthusiastic undergraduates, and an alumni already waking up to enthusiasm and diligence, Rutgers College looks to a bright and useful future. No institution in the land, in proportion to her means, devotes more attention to the studies of natural science and the various subjects of study embraced under the head of social science. Professor George McCook, who is the State Geologist of New Jersey, and who has recently finished the geological survey of the State, and published the results of it, presides over the department of chemistry, physiology, and the theory and practice of farming. Professor John C. Smock, now in Berlin, is the recently appointed Professor of Mineralogy, Mining, and Metallurgy. A large farm, well stocked with implements and live stock, is part of the college apparatus, and its practical benefit has been demonstrated by the public exhibitions of trials of improved machinery, fertilizers, etc., during the past year.

Scientific studies do not by any means constitute the whole course of studies, but form the "Scientific Course." In the classical department, besides the usual drill and reading in Greek and Latin, our peerless mother-tongue receives a large share of attention. The classics and mathematics are optional at the end of the Sophomore year. Four days of examination precede the student's gala week of the year; and in Rutgers, it is the gala-day of New Brunswick.

This year the baccalaureate sermon was delivered in the First Reformed Church of this city. The sermon was by Rev. William Campbell, President of the college, from Matt. v, 16—able, thoughtful, and spoken with deep emotion, as he addressed the graduating class, showing the different ways in which educated men might let their light shine.

But a commencement at Rutgers without a boat-race is no commencement at all. The college students have a university club and own two fine boats, besides private sculls, etc. For the last three months three separate crews have been in training, and on Saturday the long-expected race came off. The first was between two sculls, rowed by George Frelinghuysen and E. Williamson, over a mile course and return. The latter won the race. Time, 14 min. 45 sec. The next race was between the six-oared gigs Henry Rutgers and the Raritan, the former rowed by college students and the latter by a crew of New Brunswick young men. The race was intensely exciting at first, when the start was made, and as long as the boats were in sight; on the return, however, the interest rather flagged, because the Raritan was beaten by nearly 2½ minutes. Dense clouds of spectators lined the bank and bridge, in spite of the stormy appearance of the sky, and the cheers and enthusiasm of the college students scarcely could find bounds as the college crew came in victors. Another more exciting race between two college crews, the Zephyr and Whitecaps, was won by a few oars' lengths by the latter.

The commencement exercises to-day were highly interesting. The programme gone through with was as follows:—

INVOCATION.

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| Martin Bahler, Rochester, N. Y. | Latin Salutatory. |
| G. W. Labaw, Harlingen, N. J. | English Salutatory. |
| M. Bedell Vail, New Brunswick, N. J. | Philosophical Oration. |
| R. C. Pruyn, Albany, N. Y. | Modern Luxury. |
| N. Board, Pompton, N. J. | Why Not? |
| W. E. Griffis, Philadelphia, Pa. | Boyhood's Dreams. |
| E. D. Shepard, Hudson, N. Y. | Fate. |
| W. A. Van Mater, Holmdel, N. J. | Macaulay. |
| T. D. Frazee, Bound Brook, N. J. | Christian Chivalry. |
| J. R. Fell, Trenton, N. J. | Struggling Cuba. |
| E. W. Clark, Albany, N. Y. | Foreign Travel. |
| S. E. Bucknall, New Brunswick, N. J. | Love of Money. |
| J. Hart, Philadelphia, Pa. | What Next? |
| N. Terhune, Paterson, N. J. | Unwritten History. |
| A. D. H. Voorheer, Six Mile Run, N. J. | Progress. |
| R. Doig, Guttenberg, N. J. | Life's Great Work. |
| E. Lodewick, Castleton, N. Y. | Rise and Fall of Republics. |
| J. Doughty, Jr., Somerville, N. J. | Forces of Geology. |
| H. V. M. Dennis, Marlboro, N. J. | Influence of Parties. |
| J. T. Van Cleef, Jersey City, N. J. | Inconsistency. |
| A. Vanderveer, Rocky Hill, N. J. | More Territory. |
| E. Sealy, Madison, N. J. | Individuality. |
| C. L. Knapp, Lowville, N. Y. | Sleeping Heroes. |

PRIZES AWARDED.

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| Broadhead Prize for Classics | Martin Bahler. |
| Suydam Prize for Natural Science | Wm. E. Griffis. |
| Suydam Prize for Composition | Wm. E. Griffis. |
| Bradley Prize for Mathematics | Martin Bahler. |
| Cook Prize for Mineralogy | Joshua Doughty, Jr. |
| Murray Prize for Thesis, (1st) | E. Sealy. |
| " " " (2d) | S. E. Bucknall |

JUNIOR PRIZE.

Schermerhorn Prize for Composition.........R. A. Pearse.

SOPHOMORE PRIZES.

Myron W. Smith Prize for Declamation, (1st), W. H. Lawrence.

Myron W. Smith Prize for Declamation, (2d), C. F. Van Inwegen.

Van Doren Prize for the best Essay on Missions, A. W. Benson, W. J. Hill.

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following candidates:—Martin Bahler, Edgar Bergen, Robert Doig, Theodore D. Frazee, Wm E. Griffis, John Hart, Charles L. Knapp, Edward Lodewick, George W. Labaw, Robert C. Pruyn, Edward D. Shepard, Nicholas Terhune, M. Bedell Vail, John T. Van Cleef.

The degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred on the following candidates:—Nathaniel Board, Simon E. Bucknall, Holmes V. M. Dennis, J. Ridgway Fell, Edward Sealy, Augustus Vanderveer, William A. Van Meter, A. D. H. Voorhees, Johnson Dougherty, Jr.

A silver cup was presented to E. A. Apgar, of the class of 1866, he being the first father of the class.

The Master Oration was delivered by John M. Gant, and the Valedictory Oration by Edgar Bergen, of Flatbush, L. I.

The magnificent sum of $10,000 has been presented to the college by Abraham Voorhees, Esq.

Rev. Charles Neyer, D.D., has been appointed Professor of Modern Languages.

Four new portraits of deceased professors have been added to the college chapel collection.

The centennial anniversrry of Rutgers College will be celebrated in grand style next year. A committee of Alumni have been appointed to confer with the Trustees on the subject.

## DEDICATION OF THE DICKINSON MISSION CHURCH.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

CARLISLE, Pa., June 23.—The history of this enterprise is another illustration of how much can be done for Christ when there's a mind for the work. The northeastern part of the town is one of the most rapidly improving sections, and one of the most poorly supplied with church accommodations.

A number of years ago a young man connected with the college determined that something could be done. Others were associated with him of kindred sentiments, and a Sunday School was organized in what was justly regarded as the Five Points of Carlisle.

Last winter a blessed revival of religion broke out and ran all around the neighborhood, like fire in dry stubble. The place of prayer became too straightened, and a lot was secured, on which the noble little band of students from their own limited funds began to improve by the erection of a mission chapel. The result of these efforts is the building and completion of a neat brick house of worship, thirty by forty feet in size, costing about $2000.

The exercises connected with its dedication took place on this afternoon. The house was nearly filled with deeply interested auditors, a goodly number of whom are students in the college. The services were opened with the usual address by Rev. Bishop Scott, and the singing of the hymn—

"Great is the Lord our God,
And let His praise be great."

Prayer was offered by Rev. G. W. Cooper, of Baltimore city. The first lesson was read by Rev. A. Wallace, of Philadelphia. The second lesson was read by the Rev. T. A. Fernley, of the city of Reading. Bishop Scott read the hymn beginning—

"And will the great, Eternal God
On earth establish His abode?"

which was sung with spirit.

Rev. Dr. Bartine, of New Jersey, was then introduced, who proceeded to deliver an address in his usual happy style.

His subject was "The Great Aim of Christianity," to present every man perfect in Christ Jesus, to take the world, desolated, fallen, polluted as we find it everywhere, and put it into a process of education, civilization, and evangelization as to present the image of the heavenly. Christianity has made its impression upon every department of the world. It is adequate fully to accomplish its grand work. It saves from superstition and pride, and saves him with the power of an eternal life in heaven.

It is adapted to every man of the race. No ancient philosophy ever taught its truths to a class of little children. Jesus was the first of the world's great teachers who took a little child in his arms and pressed it to his bosom. One of the sublimest sayings of the Saviour is, "The field is the world. My doctrines are for all. My realm is in every clime. My gospel is to shed its influence upon the whole unbounded world." Like to this is the expression of Mr. Wesley—"The world is my parish."

Every workman for God, to be successful, must be a personal witness of the power of God in his own experience.

He is the best workman for God who can bear witness to the power of the Holy Spirit to the forgiveness of sins and the renewal of the heart through faith in Christ.

The address closed with a beautiful appeal for this glorious Gospel.

Rev. Dr. Tiffany, of New Brunswick, N. J., was then introduced, and delivered a short address. He congratulated the young men on the neatness of the chapel, and the field which it opens for great usefulness.

Rev. J. Curns, P. E. of the district, appealed to the people for material aid. He stated that $330 was needed to meet demands against the building committee and present embarrassments.

The amount was nearly realized.

The church was then dedicated in due form by Rev. Bishop Scott.

The audience was dismissed with the singing of the Doxology and the benediction by the Bishop.

## SECOND EDITION

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### Dickinson College and Lehigh University—Their Annual Commencements To-day—The Brilliant Gatherings and Exercises—Awarding the Diplomas.

### The Coming Gettysburg Celebration—Preparing for the Memorial Event.

### FROM THE STATE.

**Lehigh University—Bethlehem in a Flutter—The Pleasures of "University" Day—The Proceedings.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

BETHLEHEM, Pa., June 24.—This pleasant town is all in a flutter of excitement to-day, and the celebration of "University Day" and the inauguration of Packer Hall—named in honor of Hon. Asa Packer, the founder of the Lehigh University—have attracted a number of visitors, and has induced a general turnout of the citizens. The students of course are in their glory, not merely with exultation that books can now be pitched into the corner, and a general feeling of freedom and lightheartedness, which only comes once or twice in a life-time, can be indulged with impunity, before the serious business of the workaday world commences, but because they are the cynosures of innumerable bright eyes, which belong to the representatives of the sex feminine, who always turn out on such occasions as this in all their bravery of silks, ribbons, and laces. The exercises to-day were of an interesting character, but it was more edifying to watch the silent but expensive signals that passed between the fair damsels in the audience and some of the aspirants for university honors on the platform. But such matters are not for a correspondent to dilate upon, and your readers will not thank me for commenting on the flirting propensities of the belles of Bethlehem instead of telling them about the performances of the day.

The exercises of the occasion took place in chapel, and the performance, as is usual on such occasions, commenced with reading of the Scriptures and prayer. Right Rev. W. B. Stevens, D.D., the President of the Board of Trustees, then gave an exceedingly interesting historical account of the foundation and progress of the Lehigh University. Mr. John M. Thorne, of Palmyra, Pa., followed with a well-prepared and thoughtful oration on "Civilizers." Mr. William D. Ronaldson, of Philadelphia, made an amusing address on the subject of "College Life," which, however, embodied some good practical ideas. A disquisition on "The Idola of Bacon," by Frank L. Clerk, of Philadelphia, was a scholarly effort, as was also the oration of Mr. Henry B. Reed, of Philadelphia, on "The Pollio of Virgil." Mr. William G. Clapp recited Mrs. Browning's poem of "Cowper's Grave" in an impressive manner, and the strictly literary portion of the programme concluded with an address on "Fruit Trees," by Mr. Miles Rock, of Lancaster.

A silver medal was presented for the best declamation in the first class, and a gold medal for the best English essay in the second class.

The diplomas were presented to the graduates by the President, after which addresses were made by several of the distinguished visitors.

The literary exercises were agreeably diversified by excellent music by Dodsworth's Band.

The following is a list of the trustees, the faculty, etc:—

TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The Rt. Rev. William Bacon Stevens, D. D., Bishop of Pennsylvania, President of the Board; the Hon. Asa Packer, Mauch Chunk; the Hon. J.W. Maynard, Williamsport; Robert H. Sayre, Esq., Bethlehem; William H. Sayre, Jr., Esq., Bethlehem; Robert A. Packer, Esq., South Bethlehem; G. B. Linderman, M. D., Mauch Chunk; John Fritz, Esq., Bethlehem; Harry E. Packer, Esq., Mauch Chunk; Joseph Harrison, Jr., Esq., Philadelphia; Robert A. Packer, Esq., Secretary.

Elisha P. Wilbur, Esq., Treasurer of the Fund; Edward Tuckerman Potter, Esq., Architect; James Jenkins, Esq., Superintendent of Construction.

FACULTY.

Henry Coppee, LL.D., President and Professor of History and English Literature; Rev. Eliphalet Nott Potter, M. A., Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy and of Christian Evidences; Charles Mayer Wetherill, Ph. D., M. D., Professor of Chemistry; Alfred Marshall Mayer, Ph. D., Professor of Physics and Astronomy; William Theodore Roepper, Esq., Curator of Mineralogical and Geological Museum; H. Stanley Goodwin, C. E., Demonstrator of Civil Engineering; Richard P. Rothwell, C. E., Demonstrator of Mining and Metallurgy.

INSTRUCTORS.

George Thomas Graham, A. B., Instructor in Latin and Greek; Charles Frederick Kroeh, A. B., Instructor in French and German; Mr. Waldron Shapleigh, Instructor and Assistant in Chemistry; Joseph P. Pennington, A. B., Instructor in Mathematics.

The University sermon will be preached next Sunday by the Right Rev. F. D. Huntingdon, Bishop of Central New York.

STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

FIRST CLASS.

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| Theodore Baltz, Phila. | R. W. Hopkinson, Phila. |
| Chas. H. Benedict, Wethersfield Springs, N. Y. | Harvey S. Housekeeper, Bethlehem. |
| G. P. Bland, Philadelphia. | Horace Keesey, York, Pa. |
| W. E. Bond, New York city. | O. M. Lance, Plymouth, Pa. |
| F. H. Borhek, Bethlehem. | Charles K. McDermott, Bellefonte, Pa. |
| D. P. Bruner, Columbia, Pa. | J. L. McEntee, Philadelphia. |
| W. G. Clapp, Newburg, N.Y. | H. Barjona de Miranda, Para, Brazil. |
| A. W. Clemens, South Bethlehem. | R. Floresta de Miranda, Para, Brazil. |
| J. A. L. Coelho, Para, Brazil. | Henry W. Morgan, Blackwoodtown, N. J. |
| Henry St. L. Coppee, South Bethlehem. | J. J. Ott, Pleasant Valley, Pa. |
| W. S. Cortright, Bethlehem. | Henry M. Polhemus, New York city. |
| W. W. Curtin, Bellefonte, Pa. | Murray Rush, Philadelphia. |
| C. Degenhardt, Treskow, Pa. | Chas. A. Webster, Wethersfield Springs, N. Y. |
| G. W. Deppen, Treverton, Pa. | M. B. Weed, New York city. |
| C. G. Freck, Centralia, Pa. | J. Yardley, Doylestown, Pa. |
| Edward J. Freeman, Freemansburg, Pa. | S. S. Yohe, Bethlehem. |
| W. H. Gillilan, Philadelphia. | |
| H. S. Hale, Bellefonte, Pa. | |
| R. Hancock, St. Louis, Mo. | |
| B. F. Heilner, Tamaqua, Pa. | |

SECOND CLASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| F. L. Clerc, Philadelphia. | Wm. H. McCarthy, New Haven, Conn. |
| H. S. Drinker, Philadelphia. | J. S. Polhemus, Jr., N.Y. city. |
| F. F. Drinkhouse, Easton, Pa. | E. K. Smith, N. Y. city. |
| W. Ellis, San Paulo, Brazil. | G. P. Steele, Wilkesbarre, Pa. |
| E. F. Fassitt, Philadelphia. | C. G. Weaver, Carlisle, Pa. |
| A. Gilmore, Philadelphia. | K. G. Whelen, Philadelphia. |
| H. A. Harrison, Newb'g, N.Y. | H. D. Zendt, Skippackv'e, Pa. |
| L. E. Klotz, Mauch Chunk, Pa. | |

JUNIOR SCHOOLMEN.

In School of Civil Engineering—George L. Cummins, Louisville, Ky.; Milton Dimmick, Mauch Chunk, Pa.; Harry E. Packer, Mauch Chunk, Pa.; John M. Thorne, Palmyra, Pa.; Russel B. Yates, Waverly, N. Y.

In School of Mechanical Engineering—Richard Brodhead, South Bethlehem; William R. Butler, Mauch Chunk, Pa.; George A. Jenkins, South Bethlehem; Robert P. Weston, Slatington, Pa.

In School of Mining and Metallurgy—William J. Kerr, Jr., New York City; Harry R. Price, Pottsville, Pa.

In School of Analytical Chemistry—Lehman P. Ashmead, Philadelphia, J. F. Reynolds Evans, Fort Wayne, Ind.

In School of General Literature—Henry B. Reed, Philadelphia; William D. Ronaldson, Philadelphia.

SENIOR SCHOOLMEN.

First Graduating Class, 1869—Miles Rock, School of Civil Engineering, Lancaster, Pa.; Charles E. Ronaldson, School of Mechanical Engineering, Philadelphia; J. Haynes H. Corbin, School of Analytical Chemistry, Barbados, W. I.; Charles W. Roepper, School of Analytical Chemistry, Bethlehem, Pa.; Clarence A. Wolle, School of Analytical Chemistry, Bethlehem, Pa.

**Dickinson College—The Commencement Exercises—The Orations—Degrees Conferred—The Exercises This Morning—A Brilliant Event.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

CARLISLE, June 24.—Upon our arrival in this ancient borough of Carlisle, we were exceedingly gratified, not to say surprised, to find the greatly improved condition of the venerable institution whose seat it is. The Campus and the old halls of learning have been rejuvenated and made to look inviting and attractive. We learn that these improvements were begun two years ago, while Professor Hillman was President *ad interim*. New zest has been added under the administration of the new President, Rev. R. L. Dashiell, D. D.

The first step was the erection of a picket fence on the north and west side of the property, and from this the march of improvement has been right onward.

The grounds of the West College have been laid out in the most approved style. Fruit trees and flowers and beautiful shrubbery have been planted. Much taste is displayed in these external improvements.

A venerable friend of the institution, a relative of one of the professors, has already expended, we are told, nearly four thousand dollars of his own private funds toward these improvements, and contemplates still greater things.

There are other Methodist gentlemen who should come forward and assist the President in making this old Methodist college as the Garden of Eden. It can be done. Who will help? The activity and progress of the college seem to have set the ball of town improvement in motion. The owners of surrounding properties have beautified and set in order their respective properties. We have not seen the quiet and finished town in such holiday attire before.

The Rev. Dr. Dashiel is live, energetic, and active. The Faculty are popular and able teachers of the several branches committed to their care.

The examinations of the classes evinced a high degree of learning, and great success in the English and classical branches of education.

Old Dickinson is in a blaze of success. Her future is big with promise.

The crowd of visitors never was so great at any former commencement, showing that the Church values Dickinson College as she deserves.

The commencement exercises began on Sunday morning, 20th inst.. The sermon before the Society of Religious Inquiry was preached by the Rev. Dr. Wing, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Carlisle. His theme was the essential idea of the Christian ministry. It was an able and scholarly production, and delivered with much ability.

The Baccalaureate address was delivered on Sunday evening by the senior Professor, S. D. Hillman, A. M. The subject was "Truth and Freedom." It displayed great learning, and was highly commended.

The Junior contest manifested great talent for rhetoric and eloquence. It was never surpassed in this institution.

The oration before the Literary Societies on Tuesday evening was delivered by A. H. Slape, Esq., of Salem, N. J. Theme, "The tendency to decline in the three learned professions of literary and scientific attainment." The speaker did honor to himself and his *alma mater*.

The trustees conferred the honorary degree of D. D. upon the Rev. John F. Chaplain, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Thomas Hanlon, of New Jersey; the degree of M. A. upon Rev. John Atkinson, of Newark, N. J., Professor D. W. Bartine, of the Philadelphia High School, and G. M. Lefferts, Esq., of New York; and the degree of LL.D. upon Chancellor Bates, of Delaware.

The oration before the Alumni Association last night, by the Rev. Dr. Tiffany, on "Progress," was a masterpiece of oratory. It elicited the most unbounded commendation, as never having been surpassed in the history of the college.

**The Meeting this Morning.**

At a meeting this morning Charles W. Carrigan, Esq., of Philadelphia, was elected orator for the next year. Rev. C. C. Tiffany, of New York, was elected President of the association. At 9·30 this morning the students, the faculty, alumni, and officials and visitors, formed on the Campus, and being preceded by a band of music, proceeded to Rheems' Hall, which was densely packed with the elite and beauty of the town.

Everything here betokens the vastly augmented prosperity of "Old Dickinson" under the able and efficient administration of its model President. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Alfred Cookman, of Wilmington. The first honor of the college was awarded to Hobart H. Smith, of Washington, D. C., who delivered an oration on the "Eternal Presence of the Past," with a valedictory address.

The second honors were awarded to George W. Linn, of Concord, Pennsylvania, who delivered the salutatory address in Latin. The gold medal for oratory was given to James Hepburn Hargis, of Virginia; the silver medal to James Hamilton McKeehan, of Pennsylvania. Both of these gentlemen are sons of Methodist clergymen. Stewart M. Leidich took the honors in Physical Science. The Masters' Orations were delivered by Lewis E. McComas, Ofrud Wilberforce Wells, and J. Todd, of Philadelphia. The exercises of commencement were deeply interesting, and fully up to former years.

**The Graduates.**

The following graduates received their diplomas, and the services concluded about two o'clock:—

L. M. Bacon, J. R. Batlly, D. C. Denney, G. W. Denney, F. S. Frysinger, W. B. Hirons, W F. Horn, T. J. Hunter, J. F. Illick, S. M. Leidich, W. A. Lindsey, G. W. Linn, W. S. Morrison, J. H. Shakespeare, H. H. Smith, S. E. Snively, T. A. Snively, A. W. Sterrett, L. D. Watson, R. K. Wimbrough, C. R. Wright. Altogether, old Dickinson College is in a blaze of glorious prosperity. Excelsior is written upon her banners.

**The Coming Gettysburg Celebration.**

HARRISBURG, June 24.—The Pennsylvania Central Railroad will run excursion trains from Philadelphia to Gettysburg on the 29th and 30th instant, to accommodate visitors to the dedication of the monument in the Soldiers' National Cemetery on the 1st of July. In conjunction with the New York Central Railroad, an arrangement has been made to run excursion trains from New York on the same days, at a low rate. The same arrangements are to be continued to carry visitors to the Gettysburg Springs, which promises to become a favorite summer resort, now that a commodious hotel has been established there.

## THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

**This Morning's Quotations.**

*By Atlantic Cable.*

LONDON, June 24—A. M.—Consols for money, 93⅛; and for account, 93⅛@93¼. United States Five-twenties steady at 80⅝. Railways firm: Erie, 19¼; Illinois Central, 94¼.

FRANKFORT June 24—A. M.—United States Five-twenties, 86⅜@86¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 24—A. M.—Cotton a shade firmer; uplands, 12¼d.; Orleans, 12½d. The sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm. Flour, 23s. 3d.

LONDON, June 24—A. M.—Sugar on the spot firmer. Calcutta Linseed, 60s. 6d. Common Rosin, 5s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine, 28s.

HAVRE, June 24.—Cotton closed buoyant last night.

LONDON, June 24—Noon.—The Bank of England has reduced the rate of discount to 3½ per cent.

**This Afternoon's Quotations.**

LONDON, June 24—P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞; for account, 93. U. S. Five-twenties quiet and unchanged. American stocks easier.

LIVERPOOL, June 24—P. M.—Breadstuffs easier. Lard firm but not higher. Cheese, 75s. Tallow 44s. 3d.

HAVRE, June 24—A. M.—Cotton opens easier on the spot.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, June 24, 1869.

Currency continues to move slowly in our local market. The business interests continue to flag, and this affects the discount market materially. Call loans are principally made in favor of stock brokers at 5@6 per cent., according to the complexion of the collateral security. Both at the banks and on the street currency appears in full supply, and whilst the former absorb all the first-class paper offered by favored customers, the street operators freely take up the balance. The rates range between 6@8 per cent. for choice bills, without much regard for the time of maturity, but the lower figure is entirely confined to the banks and is therefore exceptional. On the street 8 per cent. is often paid for the best quality of paper, whilst 9@10 per cent. is demanded by the bill discounters for names not thoroughly known. Most of the mercantile paper offered on the street is classed in the latter grade, though much of it is quite as good as any presented at bank counters.

Government loans are quiet but strong. Gold opened at 137⅛, and was quoted at 136⅞ at 12 M.

The Stock market was quiet, but prices were well maintained. State loans were steady with no transactions. City sixes were dull at 94 for the old, and par for the new issues. Reading Railroad was steady at 49¼; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 56⅞, no change; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was rather stronger at 32½, b. o.; and Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad sold at 44, b. o., a decline of ⅛.

Canal stocks were steady at former quotations, but we have no transactions to report.

In Bank shares there were sales of Farmers' and Mechanics' at 118¼.

Coal and Passenger Railway stocks were steady but dull.

**PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.**

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $500 City 6s, N.c&p.100 | | 6 sh F & M Bk.ls.118¼ | |
| $100 Lom & South Street Bds | 75 | 8 sh Penna R.... | 56⅞ |
| $1000 Leh Gold l.... | 92¾ | 201 do......ls. | 56⅞ |
| 100 sh Read.s10wn. | 49⅛ | 100 do......b30. | 56⅞ |
| 100 do......... | 49¼ | 1 do......... | 56¾ |
| 100 do.....s5. | 49⅛ | 33 do......ls. | 56⅞ |
| 100 do.s60wn.49 3-16 | | 170 do receipts. | 56⅜ |
| 400 do...ls.b10. | 49¼ | 100 sh Ph & E....b5. | 32⅛ |
| 200 do.....b10. | 49¼ | 100 do.....b60. | 32½ |
| 100 do.....c.49 3-16 | | 200 do.....b60. | 32½ |
| 100 do........49 3-16 | | 300 sh O C & A R.b30 lots.. | 44 |
| 2 sh Leh Val R.... | 56¼ | 25 do.......... | 44⅛ |
| 8 do.......... | 56¾ | | |

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U.S. 6s, '81, 121½@121¾; 5-20s of 1862, 122½@122¾; do., 1864, 116¾@117; do., Nov., 1865, 118@118¼; do., July, 1865, 119⅛@119¾; do., 1867, 119⅛@119¾; do., 1868, 119⅛@119⅝; 10-40s, 108@108¼. Pacifics, 105⅞@106⅛. Gold, 137.

Messrs. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121@121⅛; do. 1862, 122@122⅛; do. 1864, 116⅝@116⅞; do. 1865, 117⅞@118⅛; do. 1865, new, 119⅜@119½; do. 1867, new, 119⅜@119⅝; do. 1868, 119⅜@119½; do. 5s. 10-40s, 107⅞@108⅛; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 106@106¼; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¼. Gold, 137@137⅛; Silver, 131@133.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10·00 A. M. | 137⅛ | 11·45 A. M. | 136⅞ |
| 10·30 " | 137 | 11·50 " | 136⅞ |
| 10·40 " | 137⅛ | 12·05 P. M. | 136⅞ |
| 10·44 " | 137 | 12·06 " | 136⅞ |
| 11·25 " | 136⅞ | | |

**Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.**

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Central R. | 191 | West. Union Tel. | 38½ |
| Ph. and Rea. R. | 98⅛ | Toledo and Wabash. | 70⅛ |
| Mich. S. and N. I. R. | 105¼ | Mil. and St. Paul R. c. | 74⅜ |
| Cle. and Pitt. R. | 97¼ | Mil. and St. Paul R. p. | 85 |
| Chi. and N. W. com. | 80¼ | Adams Express. | 60⅛ |
| Chi. and W. W. pref. | 95½ | Wells, Fargo. | 30⅛ |
| Chi. and R. I. R. | 116⅝ | United States. | 70⅛ |
| Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R. | 157⅛ | Gold. | 136⅞ |
| Pacific M. S. | 85⅞ | Market steady. | |

## Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, June 24.—There is no change in Quercitron Bark, and we continue to quote it at $48 ₩ ton. Tanners' Bark ranges from $15 to $20 per ton.

Prices of Cloverseed and Timothy are nominal. Small sales of Flaxseed at $2·70 per bushel, at which figure it is wanted.

The demand for Flour is not so spirited, but prices are well maintained, particularly for the higher grades of spring Wheat, which are most in request. Sales of 1000 barrels in lots at $5@5·25 per bushel for superfine; $5·25@5·50 for extras; $6@6·70 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $5·87½@6·29 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $7@8·25 for Ohio do. do.; $6·40 for Lancaster county do.; and $9@10·50 for fancy. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are very quiet. Small sales at $6·25.

The offerings of Wheat are small, but the demand has fallen off, and prices are unchanged. Sales of 3600 bushels red at $1·43@1·50; No. 1 spring at $1·50; and Indiana amber at $1·60. Rye is steady, with sales of Western at $1·30. Corn is in active request, and 8@1000 bushels sold at 95c. for yellow; 90c. for high mixed; and 88c. for Western. Oats are steady at 75@76c. for Western, and 50@70c. for Southern and Pennsylvania.

Whisky is quiet, and ranges from 96c to $1·05, tax paid.

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

*For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.*

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FORTRESS MONROE, June 24.—Passed up for Baltimore—Brigs Mystic, Helen M. Rowley, and Sarah Crowell, and schr Arctic, from the West Indies.

Passed out—Brig Red Wing, from Rio de Janeiro.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..................JUNE 24.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........72 | 11 A. M.........82 | 2 P. M.........84

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Brig Herald, Loughlin, Cardenas, G. W. Bernadou & Bro.
Schr W. S. Doughten, Tatem, Portsmouth, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr John Stroup, Crawford, Boston, do.
Schr G. W. Locke, Huntley, Boston, do.
Schr V. Sharp, Sharp, Portsmouth, do.
Schr J. M. Vance, Burdge, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr C. E. Jackson, Babcock, Boston, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 20 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr M. M. Freeman, Babbitt, 7 days from Georgetown, S. C., with shingles to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr George Fales, Little, 6 days from Providence, with iron ore to captain.
Schr Mary C., Sipple, 1 day from Milford, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

*Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.*

LEWES, Del., June 21.—At the Breakwater, brig Tubal Cain, from Zaza; and schr Elvin, from New York for Snow Hill, Md. Brig George Harris, from Cardenas, passed in yesterday. Brig Executive left the harbor this morning for New York. Wind SW.; raining. L. L. LYONS.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Brunette, Brooks, hence, at New York yesterday.
Brig Long Reach, hence for Boston, was spoken 21st inst. off Barnegat.
Schr Beulah E. Sharp, Cole, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol 22d inst.
Schr Addie Fuller, Henderson, cleared at St. John, N. B., 18th inst., for New Castle, Del.
Schr M. J. Laughton, Laughton, from Calais for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 22d inst.
Schr James H. Moore, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 23d inst.
Schr Challenge, Gulliver, hence, at Bangor 21st inst.
Schrs J. Truman, Gibbs; Cohasset, Gibbs; and Golden Eagle, Howes, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 22d inst.

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

### THE CHURCH OF SPAIN.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

The Republicans of the Cortes, slandered some time ago by the report that they would prove non-jurors to the new Constitution of their country, are at this moment urging upon their constituents a simple fealty to the Constitution and the *regime* of Serrano. With the Church party, the cable informs us that it is far otherwise. The priests of Spain have not yet recovered from the shock dealt to them not merely by the general majority of the Cortes, but especially by the speeches of the extremer class of Republicans. They are now acting evidently in the spirit of the boast of Cardinal Cuesta, that three millions of Spaniards were ready to sign their names to a pledge to resist a constitution which asserted itself to be the enemy of the Church. The Cardinal was wildly out of the way in his calculations; but the Church, if resolved to oppose the Constitution with blind zealotry just because the Republicans defend it, may do mischief to the State no less than to itself.

Competition as against enforced monopoly is an old moral of trade. It is also the moral of the Church defeat in Spain. Inasmuch as a competition in religion is often a saving of morals, good Spaniards aver that the sincerity and activity of their Church will profit by the stimulant of a new faith and a new idea. Crowds have attended the service of Protestantism since the ordination of tolerance, though it is said that the owner of the house in Madrid where it was held has been threatened with assassination. Whether we believe this or not, it is certain that the new religion, together with the new principle of tolerance, have secured an invincible foothold. To keep the peace of opinion, much more is to be demanded from the forbearance of the Republicans than the inveteracy of the churchmen. We commend to free religionists the candid confession uttered in the Spanish Cortes by one Diaz Quintero. "I belong to no religion," said Senor Quintero. "I am not even an atheist, because I have nothing to do with religions, not even to deny them. They are all subversive of morality. I say with Don Carlos in Schiller, 'My ideas are not of this age. I should have lived at a more advanced period.'" According to his own statement, Mr. Quintero would advance like the crab, backwards. But the real progress of Spanish ideas will tend away from such egotism as this into something like charity of opinion—a charity not more demanded of such churchmen as Manterola and Cuesta, and the Bishop of Jaen, than of such Republicans as Suner and Quintero.

It is no common defeat which has been wrought upon the Church, nor can we say that it has been sustained vulgarly and in the spirit of irreconcilable defiance. The most jealous lovers of their religion have bitterly lamented this first step of divorce between the Church and the State. None have done so with more sincere sorrow than the pious Bishop of Jaen, whose fanatic shock upon hearing the atheism uttered in the Cortes moves a certain compassion and even admiration, spite of the Bishop's unreasoning opposition to moral liberty. "There were those," he said, "who declared Catholic morals inferior to universal morals. There were those who asked tolerance only to impugn religion. There were those who ridiculed the existence of the Holy Spirit. Some invented fables, and were praised—falsified history, and were applauded. Compassion—compassion for all! The measure, beyond being full, ran over its sides, with the stench of we know not how many miseries more unjustifiable than punishable; but they were not sufficient. Miseries deplorable — pitiful, worthy to be washed, even on our part, in a sea of truly expiatory tears!" Few will be indisposed to grant to the Bishop's compassionate jeremiad the merit of eloquence and sincerity worthy of the days when the best orator of Spain was the fierce devotee who upheld the cross. He mistakes the nature of his opponents—both their power to do harm by aggression or to do good by forbearance. The Church can only save itself—the State can rob it of none of its true possessions. The absence of competition does not make its morals a whit better—the presence of it cannot shake its rightful hold if it be founded in the truth. On the other hand, the reformers gain nothing by their unreasoning advocacy of reason. Unless they themselves learn the tolerance and the charity they demand—unless they can in their own conduct commend to the Church its own texts—they have really not a great deal to teach, however fierce the onslaught their Quixotism may make against forms in the name of shadows.

### THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA.

*From the N. Y. World.*

The recent activity of the Government in making arrests and trying to thwart the Cuban expeditions fitting out from our shores, is certainly open to censure, though to no just censure on the grounds presented by the enthusiasts for Cuban independence. While the neutrality laws remain unrepealed, nothing can be clearer than the duty of the Executive to enforce them. But the friends of the Cubans have good reason to complain that the administration has not dealt with them honestly, or at least, not consistently; that it has encouraged hopes which it now disappoints; that three months of voluntary blindness and connivance was a virtual permission and sanction of the kind of enterprises which it now undertakes to repress and punish.

It has been the custom of the Government, on all similar occasions, to issue an early proclamation setting forth the substance of the law, and warning all concerned of the danger they would incur by its violation. Even if there were no reasons for such a course (and there are strong reasons, as we shall presently see), the fact that such a proclamation has always been customary would make it proper to continue the practice, lest the failure to warn should be construed as a permission to act. The neutrality laws do not differ from other laws in respect to this circumstance attending their enforcement. Most crimes are committed by individuals in concealment, acting alone, giving no intimation of their purpose until it is disclosed by its consummation. But in all offenses where large numbers of men act together, carried away by a common impulse, it is customary for the public authorities to attempt to save misguided men from punishment by timely warning. In all cases of riot, and all cases of domestic insurrection, proclamations are issued at an early stage calling upon citizens to obey the laws, and warning them of the consequences of transgression. This is never so fitly done as when concerted attempts are about to be made to violate the neutrality laws. Such enterprises are prompted by generous motives; they enlist the young, the ardent, the thoughtless, as well as the bold and reckless; and compassion for their ignorance, if not respect for their generous impulses, should induce the Government to save them, if possible, from the commission of offenses which it is far better to prevent than to punish.

The failure of General Grant's administration to pursue this usual course, and its affected blindness to enterprises which were perfectly notorious, were naturally regarded by the Cuban agents as a proof that the Government would give them its secret connivance, if not its open sanction; as a proof that the neutrality laws would be treated as a dead letter, and that the sympathies of the administration were really on the side of the violators of the laws. This was very unfair and very unhandsome dealing, if the administration intended to act against these enterprises with vigor and severity when they reached a riper stage. The organizers and promotors of such expeditions should not have been left in doubt as to the mode in which the Government would treat them. If connivance and secret encouragement were the policy of the Government, the connivance should have been uniform and consistent; but if the Government recognized its duty to enforce the laws, it should have made its purpose clearly understood as soon as the subject began to occupy public attention, in order that the unwary might not be enticed into such enterprises by the hope of impunity, and afterwards punished for permitted acts.

In this respect, as in most other respects, the course of General Grant's administration has been marked by discreditable vacillation and blundering. The new President has a marvellous aptitude for dissatisfying all parties upon almost all questions. In this Cuban business, he first earned the distrust of citizens who think the neutrality laws ought to be enforced; and he has now forfeited the confidence of the abettors of the Cubans by his tardy vigor. He cannot recover the forfeited respect of the first; for the obligation to enforce the laws was as binding from the beginning as it is at present. If he had issued a seasonable proclamation, the mere warning would probably have sufficed without any necessity of resorting to punishment. His recent vigor is so far from atoning for his former lenity that it brands the lenity as a foolish weakness and short-sighted mistake, by which multitudes have been deluded into a belief that the acts which are now punished had the secret approval of the Government. His past connivance will cause the Cubans to hate him as a renegade to their cause, whereas if he had consistently enforced the laws from the beginning, they would at worst have merely looked upon him as an enemy, and more probably as a conscientious officer who felt that he had no authority to suspend the laws which he had sworn to execute. They can now justly blame him for deluding them with false hopes; while the other party blame him, with equal justice, for having so long shirked a plain duty, and created a necessity for severity by his neglect of timely prevention.

We suppose the truth to be that General Grant has changed his opinion as to the chances of Cuban independence; and having become convinced that the cause is hopeless, he wishes to escape the mortification of enlisting his administration on the losing side. His present opinion is probably correct; but it is unfortunate for his reputation that he should have been found, within so short a period, favoring opposite sides in the same contest. Besides forfeiting the good opinion and incurring the odium of all parties by his inconsistent and fluctuating course, he has postponed that ultimate annexation of Cuba to the United States which has long been expected by our most enlightened statesmen, and desired by a majority of our people. Every premature and unsuccessful attempt to sever Cuba from Spain furnishes topics of discouragement when the time shall be really ripe for the acquisition of that important island. Cuba is too small for an independent nation. Its geographical proximity to the United States marks out its destiny as a part of the American Union. We can afford to wait, as there is no danger that it will pass into the hands of any other power than Spain; and it is not expedient for us to attempt to assimilate a foreign population of a different race, language, and religion, until our Union shall have become knit together and consolidated after the disintegrating effects of the late civil war, and the admission of such a vast mass of barbarism and ignorance as the Southern negroes into our politics. Considering that Spain itself has just gone through a remarkable revolution, and is striving to establish liberal institutions, it would not be creditable to our magnanimity if we should take advantage of her unsettled state to attempt to wrest from her a part of her dominions which will surely fall to us in time by the natural progress of events.

### BRITISH OPINION OF THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

*From the N. Y. Times.*

To speak of "the American" or "the British" view of the Alabama question is a method of expression more convenient than accurate. No statement ever yet made of the question on this side of the water deserves being called "*the* American view," since we have here all grades and shades of opinion from Senator Sumner's to Senator Grimes'; and so, we fancy, it is in England, where there is a wide diversity between the positions, for example, of Lord Stanley and the London *Star*. However, one cardinal variance between American popular demands and British official offers, as they now stand, is that the former rest on a preliminary "acknowledgment of responsibility" for the Alabama's ravages, while the latter make this very responsibility matter for arbitration.

So long as this substantial difference remains, so long the quarrel is open. It precludes the possibility of peaceful settlement; its only outlook is a *compulsory* settlement at some future day, when one party may have the other at disadvantage, as, for example, while engaged in war with a third power.

Is there any hope that one or the other may yield? We frankly confess there is nothing here that looks like it. Here in America, as has been said, we have many different views of the grounds of British responsibility for the Alabama's ravages. Some deduce it from a general "premature recognition of Confederate belligerency," others more specifically from the issue of the Queen's proclamation, still others from British "national and official sympathy" with the insurgents, and others yet hold, as we ourselves have insisted from the start, that the real injury is based on the fact that the Alabama was simply a British vessel, directed against American commerce—a hostile naval expedition proceeding from Liverpool as its naval base, and afterward protected and provisioned in British colonial ports. But the main point is that we all hold, without a dissenting voice, that the British Government is somehow, and on some ground, responsible for the Alabama's ravages. That being so, it is idle to hope for American consent to make the decision upon that responsibility doubtful by referring it to an umpire. If the present British Government is not satisfied of the existence of that responsibility, let it take time to make up its mind regarding it. We, meanwhile, do not intend to run any risk of a decision against us on this point.

How is it on the other side of the water? Do Englishmen cling to the key-point of the discussion with a tenacity equally certain and equally universal? If they do, then, as we have said, good-bye to pacific settlement. But they do *not* so cling to it. On the contrary, a large body of Englishmen admit a national responsibility for the Alabama's career. For example, we see evidences of such consentaneousness in the British press. There is, it is true, a difference of opinion amongst British journals in this matter, just as there is amongst our own—and, indeed, it is amusing to note how patronizingly the former speak of *our* inconsistencies, when they themselves are quite as much at variance—so easy is it to see the mote in a brother's eye, and so hard to note the beam in one's own. Nevertheless, *as a whole*, the British press agree on this particular point—and an essential one it is—that the specific damages caused by the Alabama should be paid by their Government.

We admit that this is an utterance of the unofficial sentiment of the British people, as against the official sentiment promulgated through the Government. We admit, too, that the latter is directly opposed to the former, and has thus far never conceded responsibility for specific Alabama damages. Indeed, there never was a livelier illustration than at this moment of the wide difference between unofficial national force, as represented in the British press, and official national force, as embodied in the British Government—the former is but the monstrous force of a bound giant, till it actually seizes on and controls the latter. Nevertheless, the attitude of the British press is encouraging, though it is *national* sentiment in Great Britain that must settle this great problem, sooner or later; and the only question is, which is likelier to be the mouthpiece of public opinion, the true organ of national purpose—the press or any special Cabinet? We believe the former represents the real potential British opinion.

Now, the London press has for months been urging—or, rather, hinting—a course which would satisfy America without compromising English national honor. This course is to *pay* the specific Alabama claims. We could cite indications of willingness to settle the matter in this way from half a dozen leading English journals—and yet it is something which has never occurred to the British Government to officially propose. The latter will discuss and "arbitrate" till the crack of doom; but at the mention of the simple word *pay* official dignity revolts—"base is the slave that pays." On the other hand, what we in America desire to get at is, not arbitration—save for settling accounts after admitting original responsibilities—but payment.

What we have demanded of the British Government is, in a word, simply to follow the suggestions of distinguished public men among its own people. When once it makes up its mind (and nobody here urges haste in its deliberation) that the Alabama was essentially a British ship, and not a Confederate, having never entered a Confederate port, it will be prepared to assume the proper responsibility for its specific outrages. All after that is of easy settlement; for ten lines in a diplomatic despatch, or ten words in the preamble of a protocol, would sufficiently settle that difficulty without derogation from the dignity of either party.

### OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS—OUR NEW MINISTERS ABROAD—MEXICO.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

Our foreign relations are pacific and promise peace with all the nations of the world and the rest of mankind. Thanks to General Webb. He has made it all right with Brazil. Mr. Motley has declared to the delighted Britishers that his programme is peace—same language, ties of blood, institutions, trade, Anglo-Saxon civilization, and all that. Mr. Washburne has exchanged with Napoleon the warmest assurances of a "happy accord" between France and the United States, no allusion being made to Mexico or Jeff. Davis on either side, those questions being settled. As for Russia, Mr. Curtin at St. Petersburg will meet with a hearty welcome, and he will lay before the Czar the kindest and most friendly acknowledgments from our Government and people touching the unbroken relations of goodwill that have always existed between the great republic and the great empire.

As for Spain, Mr. Hale is awaiting at Madrid the arrival of his appointed successor, General Sickles, and the General, now in Washington, is doubtless awaiting his instructions concerning the island of Cuba and the American eagle—that is, the golden eagle. Meantime, although the Cubans and filibusters are doing very well in reducing for Spain the cash value of the island, Mr. Fish, it will be seen, can have nothing to do with them, except to catch such outgoing filibusters as may happen to fall in his way. Nor does he like the idea of declaring belligerent rights for the Cubans, while England's belligerent rights to Jeff. Davis are mixed up with those Alabama claims.

General Nelson, our new Minister to Mexico, we are glad to learn, has arrived at the "Halls of the Montezumas," and has raised quite a ferment among the Mexican politicians from the prevailing report which ushered him in, that his mission is to gobble up the republic without ceremony and without salt. At the same time, while General Nelson was coming in from the Atlantic side, General Rosecrans, the retiring Minister, was going out on the Pacific side, *en route* to San Francisco. It has been rumored that General Rosecrans had been casting about for a treaty involving the cession to the United States of another strip of Northern Mexico, including Tamaulipas, Matamoras, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Sonora, Lower California, and the Gulf of California, and that the scheme had some connection with a certain American land purchase in Lower California from Juarez, and with General Fremont's Southern Pacific Railroad; but we suppose that as such negotiations, even if entered upon by Rosecrans, were dropped with his retirement, General Nelson will begin with a new set of books.

Here, at all events, is a splendid opportunity for General Grant to settle the Mexican question to the satisfaction of the civilized world. In 1847 certain Mexican officials and others, holding in their hands at the time the power to act in the premises, in the city of Mexico, proposed to General Scott to make him Governor-General of the whole country in the name and in behalf of the United States, on a salary of a million of dollars a year *pro tem.*; but this liberal proposition General Scott declined, because of the difficulty of fusing the white, Indian, and negro equality of Mexico with the negro slavery and negro inferiority which at that day were the corner-stones of the Constitution of the United States. Now no such difficulty exists. On the contrary, with the annexation of Mexico, in the acquisition of five or six millions of Mexican citizens of the Indian race, we shall have something like a balance of power against our four millions of negroes, which will not only establish a sort of equilibrium between our Indians and negroes, but open the door at once to the fusion with our voting population of all the Indian tribes of the United States, with the simple imposition of a penny tax.

In this broad political view of the subject, it is to be hoped General Grant will open his Mexican policy; and in every view, looking to the establishment of law, order, trade, and American enterprise in Mexico, he is called to meet the demands of "manifest destiny."

### MR. SEWARD AS A PROPHET.

*From the N. Y. Sun.*

We mentioned a few days ago that Mr. Seward assigned as one reason for making his long journey to China that he expected a break-up in the administration of President Grant within a year, and he was anxious to be as far away as possible when that should occur.

Mr. Seward has tried his skill as a prophet before, but the event proved him a false prophet rather than a true one. He predicted that the Rebellion would blow over in ninety days, and significantly boasted that nobody was hurt, thereby implying that nobody would be hurt. He proved to be as far from the truth that time as he now desires to get from General Grant's administration.

In his present prognostication there is at least a possibility that Mr. Seward may turn out to be in the right. We see that the *Herald*—which has long been noted for its political sagacity—takes the same view as Mr. Seward of the prospect before us. The *Herald* says:—

"An incipient war has commenced, indicating the *breaking up* of the Republican party and of *General Grant's administration.*"

Thus we see that the *Herald* sustains Mr. Seward in his opinion of the fate which awaits the administration. The next question is, will the *Herald* support Mr. Seward as a candidate for President? The *Commercial Advertiser* would be pretty sure to support him; and if the *Herald* should do so, he would then have two papers in his favor.


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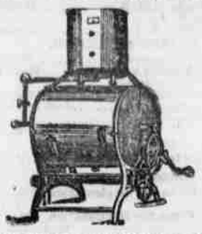

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The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, June 24, at 4 P. M.
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THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
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PRICE OF PASSAGE
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TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 Second Cabin.....$85
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Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
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The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
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READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
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Agents wanted for interior counties.
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In quantities to suit. This roofing was used to cover the Paris Exhibition in 1867.
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## NEWS SUMMARY.

**City Affairs.**

—Two young women were arrested yesterday on the charge of being concerned in the burglary at the residence of Mr. George O. Evans, No. 235 South Eighth street. They had been seen in company with the burglars, and when arrested by Policeman McIlhenny had some of the stolen goods in their possession. Alderman Kerr committed them for a further hearing.

—An adjourned meeting of the Board of Aldermen of the City of Philadelphia was held yesterday afternoon, in Common Council chamber, Alderman Cloud in the chair. After the reading and adoption of the minutes of the previous session, on motion of Alderman Cloud an adjournment took place until July 28, 1869.

—James Welch, who was struck with a coal oil lamp by Annie Peoples, on the 11th of June, and was severely burned, died at the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday afternoon. Deceased resided at No. 1632 American street. The Coroner will hold an inquest on the body on Friday. At the time of the occurrence, Annie Peoples was arrested, and she is now in prison.

—Mrs. M. Kilpatrick, No. 912 S. Broad street, employed a colored girl as a domestic last week, who left the house yesterday morning at an early hour, taking with her a new suit of men's clothing, silver butter-knife, and several spoons. The girl gave the name of Catharine Brister.

—John Harland, fifteen years of age, residing at No. 718 Hubbell street, was run over by a dirt cart yesterday, at Fourth street and Willing's alley, and was badly injured internally. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—Councils, Heads of Departments, the Judges of the Courts, and the Park Commission yesterday inspected Vista drive in the new Park, west of the Schuylkill. This drive, which is at present about four miles in length, is now open for the accommodation of the public.

**Domestic Affairs.**

—Gold closed yesterday at 137⅛.

—Vice-President Colfax is at Hartford, Conn.

—Chief Justice Chase visited the Tobacco Exchange at Richmond yesterday.

—The experiment of loading an ocean steamer at St. Louis, for Liverpool, is to be tried at once.

—The commencement of the National Deaf Mute College took place yesterday at Washington.

—A clerk in the Brooklyn Post Office was yesterday arrested in the act of opening and robbing letters.

—Joseph F. Cook, colored, has been appointed to a first-class clerkship in the Internal Revenue Department.

—A large portion of the town of Brentford, Canada West, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $100,000.

—The reported quarrel between Secretary Fish and Senator Sumner on the instructions to Minister Motley is denied.

—A rumor from New York says that Colonel Ryan escaped from jail last night, and sailed with 500 men for Cuba.

—The Cabinet have not officially discussed the Cuba question yet. No case has been brought up for consideration.

—The citizens of both Dorchester and Boston yesterday voted in favor of the union of the former to the latter city.

—Another vessel with yellow fever on board entered quarantine yesterday—the barque M. V. Hugg, from Matanzas.

—The jewelry establishment of William & J. D. Mayo, at Chicago, was on Tuesday robbed of a case of valuable diamond rings.

—The council of Quincy, Ill., has voted $250,000 to the Quincy and Nebraska Railroad, and private parties have subscribed $100,000.

—Delegates from the national banks of fifteen States assembled yesterday in New York for the purpose of perfecting banking laws.

—From July 1 prox., export duties will be abolished in Venezuela, and from April 31 ult., import duties have been increased 20 per cent.

—Hospital Steward W. F. Torrey, who married Miss Annie Surratt a few days ago, has been discharged from the service of the United States.

—The Cubans lately arrested in New York were yesterday discharged from custody, and immediately rearrested. They have been indicted by the Grand Jury.

—A meeting of citizens of Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Kansas has been called for the purpose of discussing the subject of introducing Coolie labor into the South.

—Major-General Meade will uncover the monument at the Gettysburg celebration. Bayard Taylor will recite an original poem, and Governor Morton will deliver the oration.

—At Franklin, Va., on Tuesday evening, a man named Holland shot and killed a negro. The colored people of the neighborhood, failing to secure the murderer, fired a saw-mill and lumber yard, which were destroyed, the loss amounting to $30,000.

**Foreign Affairs.**

LONDON, June 23.—The Irish Church bill wil soon come before the House of Lords again, on motion to go into committee. No line of action in dealing with the provisions of the bill has yet been marked out, but the general feeling of the peers favors amendments, on the principle of concurrent endowment.

LONDON, June 23.—At the Newcastle races today, the Northumberland stakes were won by Spy, beating Mysotis second and Kings Cross third. Seven ran.

PARIS, June 23.—Prince Henri, of Bourbon, has married Miss Payne, an American heiress. He has renounced his position as a candidate for the Spanish throne.

MADRID, June 23.—General Dulce has arrived from Havana. He was detained three days in quarantine at Santander.

VIENNA, June 23.—The Government announces a policy of reserve in respect to the Ecumenical Council, as the course to be adopted by the Council cannot be foreseen.

## THE STATE CONVENTION.

**The Platform.**

The following is the platform which was adopted at the State Republican Convention yesterday afternoon:—

*Resolved*, That we rejoice in the national victory of 1868, which has brought peace, happiness and prosperity to us as a nation.

*Resolved*, That we wholly approve of the principles and policy of the administration of President Grant, and we heartily endorse every sentence contained in his inaugural address, and especially do hereby ratify and approve the late amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress, known as the fifteenth amendment.

*Resolved*, That we have confidence that the general administration will wisely and firmly protect the interest and dignity of the nation in respect to our just claims against Great Britain. That we endorse the action of the Senate in rejecting the Johnson-Clarendon treaty known as the Alabama claims.

*Resolved*, That we heartily sympathize with the struggling people of all nations in their efforts to attain universal freedom and the inalienable rights of man.

*Resolved*, That we cordially endorse the administration of Governor John W. Geary as wise, economical, and honest, and that it deserves, as it has received, the approval of the people of Pennsylvania, and we especially commend his uniform efforts to restrain the evils of special legislation.

*Resolved*, That in the Hon. Henry W. Williams, our candidate for the Supreme Bench, we present a learned, pure, and patriotic jurist, who will adorn the high position to which we propose to elect him.

*Resolved*, That we reiterate and affirm our adherence to the doctrine of protection, as proclaimed in the ninth resolution of the platform adopted at the State Convention of March 7, 1866.

*Resolved*, That we endorse the ticket this day nominated, and pledge to it our hearty and cordial support.

*Resolved*, That the Chairman of this convention is hereby authorized to appoint a chairman of the State Central Committee on the joint recommendation of the candidates this day nominated.

*Resolved*, That the State Central Committee shall consist during the coming campaign of the same number of delegates from each county as the last committee, and they be appointed by the Senatorial representatives, except Allegheny county, which shall have eight.

A ratification meeting was held in the evening at Concert Hall, and was addressed by George H. Stuart, ex-Governor James Pollock, Hon. Wayne McVeigh, Hon. John Cessna, and Col. Frank Jordan.

—California is shipping its bicycles to Tahiti.

—Austria owes 2,692,067,316 florins.

—London has a big metropolitan horse show.

—Contagious ophthalmia is prevalent in Berlin.

—Princess Souvoroff won 627,000 francs at Monaco.

—Ex-Governor Hawley will summer in California.

—M. Leon Bertrand has founded a Derby Club in Paris.

—Velocipede schools are being established in Scotland.

—The guano on the Chincha Islands is nearly exhausted.

—Imitation calicoes, made of paper, are now sold in England.

—A two-million dollar "New York Hotel" is erecting in Vienna.

—On the 15th of May, at St. Petersburg, the heat was as intense as in July.

—The theatre of Marcellus, at Rome, is to be restored, at a cost of 300,000 livres.

—Paris employs 600,000 workingmen and sells five billion francs of goods a year.

—It is proposed to hold a Great Imperial Exhibition at the Escurial, at Madrid.

—Unfortunately a temple in Lucknow, India, has a room larger than the Coliseum.

—Ann Hathaway's cottage and garden at Stratford-on-Avon are advertised for sale.

—A $30,000,000 embezzlement has just been discovered in the Austrian war office.

—*La Rousse* (the red-head) is the latest street cry against Eugenie.

—A great-grandson of King Philip recently died at Albion, Mich.

—Pio Nono has vexed the Rothschilds, and they refuse further funds.

—An Italian journal states that Andrew Johnson has arrived at Venice.

—Louis Napoleon favors woman suffrage, thinking himself better treated by the ladies than the men.

—William Cullen Bryant is to be made an honorary member of the German Free Trade Association.

—Aspiring Governor Hamilton, of Texas, pledges himself not to pardon any fairly convicted criminal.

—A double-headed girl adds to Boston's attractions at present.

—The Jacksonville (Ill.) butchers close at 1 o'clock —for want of ice.

—The first veneering mill in Kentucky has been put up in Louisville.

—A lodge of "Eternal Progressionists" has been established in Buffalo.

—Arrangements are being made for a geological survey of Ohio, by valleys.

—The Vermont Medical Society is investigating the statistics of consumption.

—Three thousand invitations to witness the inauguration of the Suez Canal are to be sent to notabilities in Europe.

—America is evidently intending to seize Russia—Cameron, Clay, Curtin having secured C;cured the Ministership in regular order.

—Jean Dollfus, the French manufacturer, has given three million francs for sick and infirm workingmen, and to educate poor children.

—Jack Groves, a Portland darkey, claims to be 105 years old. He fought under Toussaint l'Ouverture.

## MARINE TELEGRAPH.

*For additional Marine News see First Page.*

**ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUN RISES | 4·29 | MOON RISES | 8·05 |
| SUN SETS | 7·35 | HIGH WATER | 2·29 |

**PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.**

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DURBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

**MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.**

FOR AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atalanta | London | New York | June 5 |
| Austrian | Liverpool | Quebec | June 10 |
| Cambria | Glasgow | New York | June 12 |
| Bavaria | Hamburg | New York | June 12 |
| Union | Southampton | New York | June 15 |
| Samaria | Liverpool | New York via Bos. | June 15 |
| Colorado | Liverpool | New York | June 16 |
| The Queen | Liverpool | New York | June 16 |
| C. of Antwerp | Liverpool | New York | June 17 |

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Siberia | New York | Liverpool | June 24 |
| Hermann | New York | Bremen | June 24 |
| Helvetia | New York | Liverpool | June 26 |
| Europa | New York | Glasgow | June 26 |
| Lafayette | New York | Havre | June 26 |
| C. of Brooklyn | New York | Liverpool | June 26 |
| C. of Washington | New York | Liverpool | June 29 |
| Nevada | New York | Liverpool | June 30 |
| City of Antwerp | New York | Liverpool | July 3 |
| India | New York | Glasgow | July 3 |

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prometheus | Philada | Charleston | June 25 |
| Cortes | New York | New Orleans | June 26 |
| Pioneer | Philada | Wilmington | June 29 |
| Tonawanda | Philada | Savannah | July 3 |

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

**CLEARED YESTERDAY.**

Steamship Saxon, Sears, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer Diamond State, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Rattlesnake, Gallagher, Boston, Lewis Audenried & Co.
Barque Lincoln, Thomson, New Orleans, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Barque N. M. Haven, Hall, Boston, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Mary R. Somers, Somers, New Orleans via Washington, D. C., S. S. Bishop & Co.
Schr Eva Belle, Barrett, Boston, Lewis Audenried & Co.
Schr S. J. Bright, Shaw, Boston, do.
Schr F. E. Hallock, Hallock, Boston, do.
Schr Mary A. Grier, Fleming, Manchester, do.
Schr Beta, Brown, Boston, do.
Schr Henry, Merritt, Boston, do.

**ARRIVED YESTERDAY.**

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Br. barque Mira, Dix, from Ivigtut May 16, with kryolite to Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co. Left ship Sir Colin Campbell to sail about 18th May for Philadelphia; barques Thor, just arrived, to load for Philadelphia; Augustina, for do., to sail 18th May. On Bank Quereau was boarded by schr Sea Foam, of Harwich; had 160 quintals fish.
Schr L. A. Johnson, Mahlman, from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr John Slusman, Weaver, from Gardiner, Me., with ice to captain.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

AT WILMINGTON, DEL.

Schr Wm. Slater, Watts, 13 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*
HAVRE-DE-GRACE, June 24.—The following boats left here for Philadelphia this morning:—
Lizzie, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
G. W. Larmer, with lumber for Camden.
C. M. Blanchard, with lumber to Williams & Stokes.

*Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.*
EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.
NEW YORK OFFICE, June 23.—Seven barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 23.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
Idazoma; Clara Lynch; Camilla; Wm. Porter; Major O'Rielly; James Hand; and American Boy, all with coal for New York.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.
Steamship Hunter, Harding, hence, at Providence 21st instant.
Steamer New York, Jones, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 22d inst.
Barque Abraham Skalle, Gregersen, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 12th inst.
Barque Carl Johanne, Nordin, hence for Bremen, passed Deal 11th inst.
Barque Annie Bachelder, Steelman, at Newport, Eng., 8th inst., from Havre.
Barque Island Home, Brooks, hence, at Antwerp 9th instant.
Barque Neptune, Hayes, hence, at Aspinwall 9th inst.
Barque Castries, Kemble, hence, at Aspinwall 8th inst.
Brig Estelle, Delap, from Cardenas for Philadelphia, was spoken 21st inst. off Absecom.
Brig Harry Virden, Collins, cleared at New York 23d inst., for Port Morant, Ja.
Brig Condova, Lake, from Bristol for Philadelphia, at Newport 21st inst., and sailed again next day.
Schr E. B. Wharton, Bonsall, hence for Providence, at New York 22d inst.
Schr Mary E. Curtin, hence for Bass river, before reported ashore at Brigantine Shoals, after having the leak stopped and a cable laid to her, was hauled off by the Coast Wrecking Co.'s vessels, and taken to a place of safety.
Schr J. V. Wellington, hence for Boston, was spoken 20th inst. off Shinnecock.
Schr Romp, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 22d inst.
Schr Lizzie A. Watson, Watson, sailed from Savannah 19th inst. for Providence.
Schr F. R. Baird, Ireland, was up at Charleston 21st inst. for Boston.
Schr James Young, Wilson, hence, at Boston 22d inst.
Schr H. A. Hunt, Peterson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 22d inst.
Schr Ocean Wave, Walters, sailed from Richmond 22d inst. for Cabin Point, to load for Philadelphia.
Schr Jane Elliott, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 22d inst.
Schr Z. Steelman, Adams, at Wilmington 21st inst. from New York.
Schr David Babcock, from Boston for Philadelphia or Baltimore, sailed from Newport 21st inst.
Schr Ella F. Crowell, Howes, hence, at Boston 22d inst.
Schr Seventy-Six, Teel, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 18th inst.


### WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

**Ladies' and Gents' Watches,**
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27‡

ESTABLISHED 1828.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
**G. W. RUSSELL,**
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.


### CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE To Authorize the Erection of a New School Building in the First Ward.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of thirty thousand seven hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Controllers of the Public Schools for the purpose (together with the sum of nine thousand three hundred and fifty dollars and fourteen cents, being the balance remaining of the amount heretofore appropriated for the school buildings in the First ward) of erecting a new school building on the south side of Dickerson street, between sixth and Seventh streets, in the First ward; the said sum of thirty thousand seven hundred dollars hereby appropriated to be taken out of a loan to be hereafter created: Provided that the plans and specifications therefor shall be first approved by the Committee on Schools of Councils, and the contract or contracts therefor, and the sureties of the contractor or contractors, shall be approved by Councils; and provided, further, that the sum appropriated for the erection of said building shall fully complete and finish the same in all respects, inside and outside, for school purposes.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-third day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
6 24 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE To Authorize the Erection of a New School Building in the Twelfth Ward.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of thirty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to the Board of Controllers of Public Schools for the purpose of erecting a new school building on Noble street, west of Fifth street, in the Twelfth school section, said amount to be taken out of a loan to be hereafter made; provided that the plans and specifications therefor shall be first approved by the Committee on Schools of Councils, and the contract or contracts for the erection of the same, and the sureties of the contractor or contractors, shall be approved by Councils; warrants to be drawn by the Controllers of Public Schools in conformity with existing ordinances.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-third day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
6 24 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.


A RARE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

For sale, THE STOCK, FIXTURES, AND GOODWILL of a FIRST-CLASS BOOK, STATIONERY, AND NEWS DEPOT, having the AGENCY OF ALL THE PHILADELPHIA and New York Daily Papers, Weeklies, etc., and selling about ONE THOUSAND PAPERS DAILY, also doing an EXTENSIVE STATIONERY, BLANK BOOK, LITHOGRAPHING, PRINTING, WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADE TRADE. SO SURE A BUSINESS would not have been relinquished but that the proprietor has engagements abroad. The most unexceptionable references can be given to some of the best houses in Philadelphia. A handsome three-story brick dwelling house is attached to the store, the furniture of which can be purchased very reasonable, or the building will be disposed of, if desired. HAVING BEEN ESTABLISHED THIRTEEN YEARS, AND THE CLOSEST ATTENTION PAID TO IT, THE ORDER PORTION ALONE OF THE TRADE IS A GOOD BUSINESS IN ITSELF.

Apply to JOHN GREIG,
6 17 Chester, Pa.

### PIANOS, ETC.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS. PIANO FORTES, AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS, with the new and beautiful VOX HUMANA.
Every inducement offered to purchasers.
J. E. GOULD,
4 3 stuth 3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 2‡ WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

CHICKERING Grand Square and Upright PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

### ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.
THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.

This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you would candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
Principal Depot—No. 1324 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
5 1‡ F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

NORNY'S TASTELESS Fruit Preserving Powder,
Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any known process, as well as other fruit, without being air-tight. Price, 50 cents a package. Sold by the grocers.
ZANE, NORNY & CO., Proprietors.
5 29 4m No. 136 North SECOND St., Philada.

### REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS & WATER-COOLERS finished in the best manner, and lower than elsewhere.
J. W. WEYMER,
No. 52 N. SIXTH Street.
OLD ONES REPAIRED. 6 5 1m

### DRY GOODS.

POPULAR PRICES FOR DRY GOODS

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

REDUCTION IN DRESS GOODS.

Poplinettes.
Japanese Silks.
Grey Goods for Suits.
Embroidered Grenadines.
Lawns.
Ginghams.
Chintzes.
Chocolate Colored Linens.
Chocolate Colored Percales.
White Goods.
Mourning Goods.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
4 9 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

GEO. D. WISHAM,
No. 7 N. EIGHTH St.,
Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of
DRESS GOODS
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, AND WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.
Black Silks! Black Silks!
BLACK TAFFETA, only $1·50.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, HEAVY, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, WIDE, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, RICH, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3·00, $3·50, $4·00, $4·50, $5·00.
FOR BARGAINS CALL AT
GEO. D. WISHAM'S
ONE PRICE STORE,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.
OUR MOTTO—SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES. 4 15 thstu3mrp

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
HAVE REDUCED ALL SUMMER GOODS TO CLOSE THEM OUT.
LADIES PREPARING FOR THEIR SUMMER TOURS CAN BE SUITED IN DRY GOODS ADAPTED TO THEIR WANTS.

BLACK LLAMA LACE POINTES.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,
HAVE THIS SEASON MADE
LLAMA LACE POINTES
A LEADING ARTICLE, AND NOW OFFER THE BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
LLAMA POINTES, FROM $5 TO $100.
LLAMA POINTES, WHOLESALE.
LLAMA LACE JACKETS.
FISCHUES, OLGAS, AND ROTONDES.
WHITES OF ALL GRADES. 4 3 stuth3m

### GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

A GOOD THING.
IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTELS, BANKS, OFFICES, ETC.
The Patent Adjustable Window Screen
WILL FIT ANY WINDOW,
Give ventilation and light, screen from view, and exclude
FLIES, MOSQUITOES,
AND OTHER INSECTS.
For sale by Dealers in House-furnishing Goods.
THE ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREEN COMPANY,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
6 12 stuth3m No. 623 MARKET St., Philadelphia.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.
WALTER S. GRIFFITH, President.
A solid, safe, and reliable Company.
Assets over two million dollars ($2,000,000), most securely invested, and rapidly increasing.
A MEMBERSHIP OF OVER 10,000.
Persons contemplating assurance on their lives are invited to examine the literature of the Company, which may be had at the Philadelphia office,
Southwest corner of FOURTH and LIBRARY Street
6 3 thstu3m B. K. ESLER, General Agent.

### FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
3 85 No. 434 RACE Street.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
427 MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

### CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

WILLIAM D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
1009 and 1011 CHESNUT STREET.
Superior Carriages of my own manufacture built for the
DRIVING SEASON
OF
1869,
COMBINING
STYLE,
DURABILITY, AND
ELEGANCE OF FINISH
Attention given to repairing. [417 stuth 3m
Carriages Stored and Insurance effected.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.
A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand
CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING
Coupe Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies
Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths
For Sale at Reduced Prices.


### LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
MARY E. FOX, by her next friend, vs. ADAM FOX.
December Term, 1868, No. 8. In Divorce.
To ADAM FOX, Respondent:—Sir:—Take notice that a rule has been granted on you in the above case to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed therein. Returnable on SATURDAY, July 3, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M. Personal service having failed on account of your absence.
JOHN ROBERTS,
6 24 25 29 7 1* Attorney pro Libellant.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
The Estate of SAMUEL R. McCLURE, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of The Girard Life Insurance, Annuity, and Trust Company, of Philadelphia, Executor and Trustee of the Estate of SAMUEL R. McCLURE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, the 29th day June, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, at his office, No. 118 South SIXTH Street, second story, in the city of Philadelphia.
EGBERT NICHOLS,
6 17 thstu 5t* Auditor.


### REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1134 Coates street, east of Twelfth street. On Tuesday, June 29, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Coates street, east of Twelfth street, No. 1134; containing in front on Coates street 19 feet (including half a 2-feet wide alley), and extending in depth 70 feet. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$3000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. Keys next door east.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 22 tuths3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

### FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT. GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS
A NINE-ROOM HOUSE,
No. 1116 CARPENTER Street,
with bath and gas, hot and cold water.
Apply on the Premises. 6 4 20t

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE-story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back buildings, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession. Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

### TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 6 21 24t*

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No 1121 GIRARD Street. 2 1‡

DANIEL M. FOX & SON,
Conveyancers and Real Estate Agents,
OFFICE,
NO. 540 NORTH FIFTH STREET.
6 4 1m PHILADELPHIA.
HENRY E. FOX. DANIEL M. FOX.

### CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
5 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 134 DOCK Street, Philadelphia 3 8‡

### GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 3‡

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
6m No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 22‡
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 South TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 1 2

### AMUSEMENTS.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.
JOHN A. ELLSLER..........Lessee and Manager
GRAND JUBILEE WEEK.
Commencing SATURDAY EVENING, June 26, with George L. Fox's original
TRICK PANTOMIME
OF
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
with a NEW BURLESQUE PROLOGUE,
written by Mr. Benjamin E. Woolf.
New Tricks, Remarkable Changes, Elaborate Mechanism, Stage Properties, Dresses, etc., and
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY
AND
MAGIC TRANSFORMATIONS,
upon a scale of magnificence unequalled, together with a
GRAND BALLET
of distinguished French, Spanish, and English artists, under the direction of M. HENRY ST. ODY.
HUMPTY DUMPTY
is produced in the style of the popular
ENGLISH CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES,
filled with Burlesque Scenes, Caricatures of Local Characters and Extravagances of the present day, illustrated by the vagaries of the
MERRY CLOWN,
SIMPLE PANTALOON,
NIMBLE HARLEQUIN, and
TRIPPING COLUMBINE.
The celebrated Pantomimist,
TONY DENIER, AS CLOWN,
a role in which he has no superior.
GEORGE A. BEANE, AS PANTALOON;
HARRY LESLIE, AS COLUMBINE;
Mad'lle AURIOL, AS HARLEQUIN;
PREMIERE DANSEUSE,
Mad'lle THERESA ANTONINO.
To give due effect to the celebrated Skating Scene, the "Champion,"
Mr. ALFRED MOE,
the most graceful and expert Skater in the country, will appear nightly.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
50 cents and 25 cents.
Seats secured in advance. 6 23 4t
Box Office open daily, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
ALEX. FISHER..........Business Manager

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.—
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, June 24,
FOURTH NIGHT
of Dion Boucicault's great and most successful Drama of the age, entitled
ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
Shaun, the Post..........Mr. J. E. McDonough
With Song "Wearing of the Green."
Arrah Meelish..........Miss Josie Orton
With Songs, "Cushla agus Machree" and "From My Love Parted."
Fanny Power..........Mrs. Charles Walcot
Colonel O'Grady..........Mr. Charles Walcot

FOX'S AMERICAN, WALNUT, ABOVE EIGHTH.—Open all Summer. 100 Performers. More Stars. Butler Pantomime Company. Val. Love and Nellie Maskell Troupe. Annie Hindle, female Lingardist. De Rosa and the Grand Ballet. Sam De Vere and the Minstrels. Doors open at 7·30. Saturday afternoon doors open at 1.30.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13tf

### RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.
THURSDAY, JULY 1.
Purse $300; second horse to save his entrance; mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness. For horses that have not beat 2 31.
Entrance 10 per cent.; three or more to fill; two to start. Entries to close Saturday, 26th instant, at 12 o'clock noon. Office, No. 144 South FOURTH Street.
6 24 6t S. KILPATRICK, Secretary.

### COAL OIL, ETC., ETC.

WILLIAM BALDWIN & CO.
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Coal Oil, Vinegar, Benzine,
ALCOHOL, TURPENTINE,
LUBRICATING, WHALE, LARD, and OTHER OILS
No. 129 ARCH Street and
Nos. 1440 and 1442 WARNOCK Street
PHILADELPHIA. 5 1m

C. F. RUMPP,
Manufacturer and Importer of
FANCY LEATHER GOODS,
NOS. 116 AND 118 NORTH FOURTH ST
Pocket Books, Satchels, Traveling Bags, Porte-monnaies, Portfolios, Cigar Cases, Writing Cases, Writing Desks, Bankers' Cases, Dressing Cases, Money Belts, Match Cases.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NOS. 116 AND 118 NORTH FOURTH ST.,
6 5 1m PHILADELPHIA.

WINDOW GLASS.
The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 18,000 feet best quality of
AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS
They are also constantly receiving importations of
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.
Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at lowest market rates.
EVANS, SHARP & WESTCOATT.
5 29 3m No. 613 MARKET Street, Philada.

### BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 2 1tf

### AGRICULTURAL.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER, Delanco, N. J.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICES, NO. 105 S. FIFTH STREET
(Two doors below Chesnut street),
AND
No. 432 WALNUT STREET
(Penn Building).
ESTABLISHED 1862.
The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.
The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.
United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.
Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.
Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.
The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—
On $25 and upwards..........2 per cent
" 100 " ..........3 "
" 300 " ..........4 "
Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds and STAMPED ENVELOPES constantly on hand.

# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

*The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.*

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1869.


## *POLITICAL VS. SOCIAL EQUALITY.*

A SUFFICIENT number of States have ratified the proposed constitutional amendment to secure its speedy adoption, and the period is near at hand when no man can be debarred from the right of suffrage, in any portion of the Union, on account of race or color. The negroes will therefore acquire all the political privileges now possessed by white men in the North as well as the South, and before the law all men will stand free and equal.

While the nation is prepared to accept this conclusion as the logical result of a prolonged agitation, the social relations of the various races will continue to be beyond the reach of law, and to be subject only to the affinities and repulsions of individuals.

The old standard Democratic argument against justice to the freedmen was embodied in the stereotyped question, "Do you want your daughter to marry a nigger?" and the changes were rung in a thousand ways on the idea that political equality was necessarily accompanied by social equality, and a complete removal of all barriers of every description between the men who were associated together once a year at an election poll.

Nothing is plainer than that the enjoyment of the right of suffrage by all white men has not led to any such results. Though any given body of men may cordially associate together for a specific political purpose, they agree to disagree on all other subjects, and to be totally independent and untrammelled in their social, business, and religious affiliations. No white man presumes to marry another white man's daughter, or even to visit his house, for the reason that he votes the same ticket or acts with the same party. Such pretensions would be ridiculous. And nothing is more common than for social friends to be partisan antagonists, or for the men who act in harmony as co-religionists, or as members of a lodge or of a trades union, to differ widely in their political action.

Notwithstanding the clear distinctions between social and political equality, we regret to notice that the efforts to confound them are not exclusively confined to the Democratic party. From time to time attempts are made by ultra friends of the negro, or by ambitious negroes, to bolster up the theory that colored men gain a title to social privileges by virtue of their newly-acquired political rights. Nothing could be more preposterous. Every white man must take his chances in the battle of life without such aid, and it is folly to claim that recent legislation has placed the negro on a better footing than his white neighbor.

Thousands of white men are continually tabooed by circles into which they desire to enter. They may be blackballed by a lodge, denied admission into a church, or excluded from a fashionable "set," for good, bad, or indifferent reasons, founded mainly on the fact that somebody in the association with which they wish to unite objects to their companionship; but after this rejection they would be stupid blockheads to complain that it infringes their rights as citizens and voters.

We expect and desire that the ballot will aid the negroes to become more intelligent, more industrious, and more useful men. It will help them, as it has helped the masses of white men, to resist insidious legislation directed against themselves, to promote the education of their children, and to break down artificial barriers to their advancement. But their fate must depend, like that of all other classes, mainly upon their own exertions and their individual characters. And we cannot but think that it would be better for their race if those who are put forward as its ornaments, on account of their superior intellectual or professional acquirements, should seek further distinction rather in efforts to improve the masses of the colored men than in spasmodic struggles for recognition by associations of white men which do not desire their companionship. The young Douglass, who is a printer, might render quite as good service in teaching young colored lads to be printers as by his efforts to become a member of a typographical association which is composed exclusively of white men. The colored physicians of Washington who wished to join the medical association of that city could be as usefully employed in teaching the healing art to students of their own race as in efforts to secure professional recognition from the white doctors who are indisposed to grant it. The prejudice against the colored race may be ungenerous and unjust, but its existence cannot be ignored; and it is as much beyond the reach of law, so far as regards the voluntary associations of mankind, as the antagonisms which pervade different bodies of white men.

The colored men who earnestly, uprightly, and skilfully prosecute useful avocations, rarely fail to command general respect and substantial success. In a quiet and unostentatious way, they do more to exert a favorable influence upon public opinion than dozens of noisy agitators who place themselves in a false position by seeking to force an entrance into organizations which do not wish, and cannot be made to, admit them. Even without the ballot, a number of colored men in this city have made themselves respected, prosperous, and rich, by careful attention to business. Thousands of others can also achieve success in life by imitating their example.

## *COMMENCEMENT DAY.*

THE University of Pennsylvania holds its annual commencement to-day, and in all parts of the country the various colleges and universities are celebrating with appropriate ceremonies the event which will send out into the world a new body of trained and educated men to enter into the battle of life, and to carry on the work of civilization and progress. The increased activity that is being displayed by the old colleges, and the establishment of new institutions, indicate that the public mind is awakening to the importance of the higher grades of education. Our public schools have a field of usefulness of their own, and their great value is fully appreciated, but in addition to them we need colleges that, in the comprehensiveness of their course of studies and in the thoroughness of their systems of training, will compare with the best foreign institutions. For many years we have had a few colleges in the United States that will rank with the first in the world, but with the growth of our empire has come the necessity for greater educational facilities of this kind, and the requirements of modern, and particularly of American life, are such that important modifications in the time-honored routine have become essential. Our population contains no class with whom culture is placed before utility; but as our young men have to fight their own way in the world and earn their own living, it is necessary that they should not only obtain the mental discipline of a thorough college course but also that practical knowledge which will enable them to take up the actual work of life. Most if not all of our colleges have recognized the necessities of the times, and they have endeavored to meet them. The classics have not been ignored, and it is to be hoped that they never will be, but the scientific branches have received greater attention, and young men are able to take the highest degrees who prefer to devote their attention entirely to those subjects that will be of immediate practical use to them.

The University of Pennsylvania is an institution that is well worthy of the regard of the citizens of Philadelphia. Our Central High School fills an important position, but its work and that of the University are not identical. That the University has not hitherto taken its proper position among the great colleges of the country is, in a great measure, its own fault; but its deficiencies, whatever they are, cannot be laid upon the shoulders of its present managers, who are exerting themselves to make it a credit to the city and State. The success of the University in the future will depend, in a great measure, on the interest which the public at large feel in it; and the intelligent citizens of Philadelphia should show that they do feel an interest in it.

The difficulty which arose in Councils about selling the University a portion of the Almshouse tract was, doubtless, due in a great measure to the fact that the necessities of the institution and its importance were not fully understood. In Europe the colleges and universities are almost all of them subsidized by government, independently of their private endowments, and in this country the least that can be done is for the public to deal liberally with them. The rejection by Select Council of the ordinance to sell a portion of the Almshouse grounds for a moderate sum to the University of Pennsylvania was the occasion of universal regret among the friends of education in this city, and it is to be hoped that a further consideration of the subject will induce the members to take a more liberal view of it.

## *CAPE MAY.*

AN amusing illustration of New York bluster is given by the letter of a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from the favorite Philadelphia watering-place, Cape May. After our citizens have bathed on its delicious beach for years, after they have labored energetically to establish a railway connection, and made large subscriptions to the stock of the splendid new hotel, the Stockton House, the *Herald* correspondent, amazed at the magnitude of the preparations for a splendid season, and at the manifold evidences of Philadelphia enterprise and energy, coolly claims for Gotham the credit of all that has been done, and vouchsafes the wonderful information that New York enterprise has taken charge of the future of Cape May. He even intimates that our citizens will be crowded out of its attractive dominions. With characteristic forgetfulness or characteristic disregard for the truth, he ignores the fact that Philadelphians, mainly, have made Cape May what it is, and that they love it too well to abandon it even on account of the occasional incursion of New Yorkers as bombastic and ridiculous as himself. Our citizens will be glad to mingle at Cape May with any citizens of Manhattan who have not entirely lost all their senses by overweening vanity and conceit; and although the Gunnybags family and the aristocracy founded on railroad frauds and faro banks may be kept at a respectful distance, even their presence will not prevent many thousands of Philadelphians from making the present season more prosperous than any of its predecessors.

## *FAIRMOUNT PARK EXTENSION.*

AN important new portion of Fairmount Park was opened yesterday, and henceforth the public will have an opportunity of enjoying a new series of fine drives and magnificent views. The Park Commission is doing its work rapidly, skilfully, substantially, artistically, and at the same time economically. Those who participated in the excursion yesterday were at once delighted and surprised at the amount of work which has been done the present season, and at the fine effects produced. Passing over the Girard avenue bridge to the west bank of the Schuylkill, a fine road about four miles long has been constructed to the summit of George's Hill, so arranged as to display to the best advantage a succession of beautiful landscapes. Fine roads on either side of the river, one hundred feet wide, are also about to be constructed, which will be connected by bridle paths with the central road.

A striking feature of the general plan is that while on all these rides and drives the horizon will be bounded in every direction by some portion of the park possessions, from the summit of George's Hill a splendid view of the whole city, with the waters of the Delaware gleaming in the distance, can be gained.

Henceforth the available portions of the park will no longer be confined to the eastern bank of the Schuylkill. The new extension will at once become a favorite resort for tens of thousands, and as the improvements now in progress are perfected, attraction after attraction and charm after charm will be added to the scene, until Philadelphia obtains the finest park in existence, and the most superb scenic combination of art and nature in the world.

It was fitting that this formal opening of a great popular resort should be accompanied by a graceful tribute to the donor of the valuable estate which constitutes its crowning glory, and Eli K. Price was appropriately selected to present to Jesse George a superbly bound volume containing the official record of his generous donation. The Philadelphia of the present, as well as the Philadelphia of the future, will re-echo the blessings uttered by Mr. Price, and hope, with Mr. George, that the good work of completing the park may be hastened forward, and that it may be forever used to promote the health and enjoyment of the whole population of this great city.


### SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS,
MAJOR J. R. COXE,
OF
Major-General George B. McClellan's Staff.
Subject to Democratic Rules. 6 21 7t

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 5 12 3

☞ VERY SUPERIOR OOLONG TEAS (Black) in 5, 10, and 15 pound Handsome Caddies, at wholesale prices.
FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N. NINTH and
1 30stuth6m No. 1036 MARKET Street.

☞ ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." 12 4tuthfs
For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

☞ JUNE 23, 1869.

At a special meeting of the Faculty of the JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE, of Philadelphia, convened in reference to the death of their late associate, CHARLES D. MEIGS, M. D., it was
Resolved, That the members of the Faculty have heard with deep-felt sorrow of the demise of their late distinguished colleague, CHARLES D. MEIGS, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics, whose name and fame have been so closely associated with the history of the Institution.
Ripe in years and rich in all the honors that can be gathered from the broad field of science and literature, he has closed a long and active life, efficiently and enthusiastically devoted to the best interests of the sick and suffering, and the extension and improvement of medical science.
Warm-hearted, genial, and amiable in his intercourse with his fellows; brilliant, wise, and impressive as a teacher and writer, the Faculty of this College, and the profession at large, may well sorrow over the extinction of a life so rich in usefulness and renown.
It is further resolved that the Faculty of the Jefferson Medical College, in deep respect to his memory, will attend his funeral, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to his family.
B. HOWARD RAND, M. D.,
1t Dean of the Faculty.

### MARVIN'S SPHERICALS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, York, Pa., June 14, 1869.
Messrs. Marvin & Co.:
Gentlemen:—The Spherical Safe No. 4 was duly received and subjected to such tests as we required, and we are glad to say that it withstood all the assaults made upon it.
Respectfully,
D. E. SMALL, President.

### York Tries a Spherical.

In York's fair streets, where Rebel bugles blew,
When Lee marched North to find his Waterloo,
Peace scatters blessings now with bounteous hand,
And grateful plenty fills the smiling land.
A trial, not of arms, together drew
Her people lately, to a novel view;
To test with power in every way they could
The huge BLACK BALL that on the pavement stood.
They first skilled men, with hardened drills, obtain,
To penetrate its iron skull in vain;
The tempered steel snaps on its flinty form,
And feebly fails the sturdy shell to harm;
Now brawny arms aloft the sledges wield,
Dealing stout blows, to force the sides to yield;
The powerful sinews tire at last to swing:
The solid sledge, cracked like a worthless thing,
No more assails the impenetrable ball,
And MARVIN'S BURGLAR SAFE defies them all.

OF THE ABOVE

### Chrome Iron Spherical Safes,

THERE ARE A FEW MORE LEFT
AT
MARVIN & CO.'S,
NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET,
6 18 6t4p MASONIC HALL

### DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB HERRING'S PATENT FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.

PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR.,
June 12, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few month ago.
From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.
That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof.
Respectfully yours,
6 15 4p J. BALSBACK, Agent.

CLOTHING.

### THE REGISTRY LAW IS PRONOUNCED UNCONSTITUTIONAL!

BUT IT IS CONSTITUTIONAL,
And good for everybody's Constitution,
TO BUY FINE SUMMER CLOTHES
AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
UNDER THE TERMS OF THE CONSTITUTION,
Private residents at their own houses,
Boarders at boarding-houses,
Dwellers at hotels,
Eaters at restaurants,
With their sons,
Uncles,
Brothers-in-law,
Partners,
Grandfathers,
And all their other male relations, can
REGISTER THEIR NAMES
At the GREAT BROWN STONE HALL, as customers for the best, finest, and cheapest Summer Clothing
IN THE WORLD.
Come and cool yourselves off, gentlemen, by just looking at the thin clothes. It is as refreshing as a Turkish Bath.
Be cool,
Be comfortable,
Don't fail to call
AT THE
Great Brown Hall
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

### WESTON & BROTHER,

MERCHANT TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
DAILY RECEIVING
SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
A Superior Garment at a reasonable price.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CAPE MAY, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the new and splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W. THOMPSON, will commence running regularly to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 9 o'clock, and returning leave the landing at Cape May on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 8 o'clock.
Fare, including Carriage hire..... $2 25
Children " " ..... 1 25
Servants " " ..... 1 50
Season Tickets $10—Carriage hire extra.
The LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.
Freight received until 8½ o'clock. For further particulars inquire at the Office, No. 38 North DELAWARE Avenue. G. H. HUDDELL,
6 24 3t CALVIN TAGGART.

FOR CAPE MAY.
On SATURDAY, June 26,
The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain THOMPSON, will leave Arch Street Wharf on SATURDAY morning, at 9 o'clock, and returning, leave Cape May Landing on MONDAY morning at 8 o'clock.
Fare, $2 25, including carriage hire.
Excursion Tickets, good to return on MONDAY, $3, including carriage hire. 6 24 2t

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.
Now steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. 6 18 3m*

GROCERIES, ETC.

### WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY.

GENUINE AND PURE
French White Preserving Brandy,
IMPORTED DIRECT, AND FOR SALE BY
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT.

LONDON
FANCY BISCUITS
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
AGENTS FOR
THE ONLY GENUINE AND ORIGINAL
ALBERT AND EUGENIE,
AND A LARGE VARIETY OF FINE BISCUITS,
FROM
PEAK, FREAN & CO., London,
The Largest Biscuit Manufacturers in Europe.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
IMPORTERS,
S. W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,
stuth PHILADELPHIA.

FINE TEAS
AT
LOW PRICES.
Thompson Black's Son & Co.,
BROAD and CHESNUT Sts.,
4 3 stuthSmrp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW SPICED SALMON,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7t Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

ATLANTIC CITY.

BOARDMAN'S
SECOND ANNUAL EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CITY,
From Saturday Afternoon, June 26, to Monday, June 28, 1869.
Leave Vine Street Wharf Saturday at 3:30 P. M.
Returning, leave Atlantic Monday at 7 A. M., June 28.
Round Trip, $9 00. 4 12t

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Will open for the reception of guests on
SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1869.
HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.
Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to
GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent,
ATLANTIC CITY, or
BROWN & WOELPPER,
6 6 2m No. 327 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
WILL BE OPEN FOR GUESTS JUNE 26.
The plan of the House may be seen, and rooms secured, until June 26, at the LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia.
TERMS MODERATE.
THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.
Carl Sentz' Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 6 1 1m

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY,
GEORGE HAYDAY, Proprietor.
TERMS, $2 PER DAY.
Having enlarged the Hotel, and beautified it with a Mansard roof, the Proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that he has opened the same for the season of 1869. In returning thanks to the public for past patronage, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, pledging himself to furnish all his Boarders with all the accommodations of a First-class Hotel.
Old stock Ale and choice Liquors and Wines served upon call. 6 23wfm 2m

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN. The location of this house only one hundred feet from perfectly safe and excellent bathing, together with its comforts as a First-class Hotel, make it a most desirable stopping place. For terms, apply at the Hotel, or at No. 707 Wood street, Philadelphia.
6 23 1m ROBERT L. FUREY, Lessee.

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., GEORGE W. HINKLE, Proprietor. Now open for the season. It has been thoroughly renovated and put into complete order. In connection with the bathing there are new bath-houses, and Captain W. Tell Street's life lines and buoys introduced for the especial use of the boarders. 6 23 1m

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
(Next door to United States Hotel).
CHARLES SOUDER, M. D.,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., keeps open the entire year. Situated near the BEST BATHING; large airy rooms; furnished throughout with spring beds.
Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 23 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

KENTUCKY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of visitors.
MRS. M. QUIGLEY,
6 23 1m Proprietress.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House,
IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
6 23 1m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
6 23 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE),
Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.
JOSEPH H. BORTON,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is Now Open, enlarged and improved. Spring beds throughout the establishment. Rooms for invalids. Terms moderate.
6 23 1m MRS. McCLEES, Proprietress.

SEA VIEW HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, is Now Open for reception of guests.
LEEDS & DAVIS,
6 23 1m Proprietors.

TREMONT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of PACIFIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, entirely new and just completed, will open on the 1st of July as a first-class hotel. Newly furnished throughout. Five hundred persons can be accommodated.
6 24 2m H. BLOOD, Proprietor.

SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of ATLANTIC and CONNECTICUT Avenues, will open on the 26th inst., enlarged and improved. One of the pleasantest locations on the island.
6 24 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is now open.
6 23 1m ELIAS CLEAVER, Proprietor.

MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms, $12 per week
6 23 1m WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN
for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

THE WHITE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN
for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m WM. WHITEHOUSE, Proprietor.

HEWIT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open July 1, and will be kept as formerly.
A. T. HUTCHINSON,
6 23 1m Proprietress.

MAGNOLIA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., a First-class Private Boarding-house (Pennsylvania avenue), is now open for the reception of boarders.
6 23 1m A. P. COOK, Proprietress.

MANN'S COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (Pennsylvania avenue), unexcelled as to location, comforts, conveniences, and the furnishing of the house, is now open for visitors. [6 23] C. C. THORN, Proprietress.

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, VIRGINIA Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open.
6 23 1m JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
will open on the 26th inst. for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m R. B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
J. KEIM,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., conveniently located to good and safe bathing, is now open. Leave cars at U. S. Hotel.
6 16 1m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

BERKELEY SPRINGS, MORGAN COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA.—This celebrated Watering Place is only two and a-half miles from Sir John's Run Station, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. From June 15th to October 1st visitors will find coaches to convey them to the Springs. The improvements are extensive and elegant. Telegraph communications to all points. The Spout, Shower, Plunge, and Swimming Baths are unrivalled. Five hundred persons can be accommodated.
Terms—Three Dollars per day, $18 per week. Children and servants half price. Liberal deduction for the entire season.
Passengers leave Baltimore by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at 8:15 A. M., 4 and 9:45 P. M., arriving at the Springs in five hours. For circulars, etc., address O. A. KIRKLAND, Gilmore House, Baltimore.
6 14 mwf 12t* JOHN T. TREGO, Proprietor.

CAPE MAY.

OCEAN HOUSE.
CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.
MAY 5, 1869.
This well-known and favorite House having been thoroughly renovated and improved, will be re-opened by the undersigned, as a first-class Family Hotel, on the twenty-fourth of June next.
The OCEAN HOUSE is situated within fifty yards of the beach. It offers superior advantages to Families on account of quiet and the high character of its guests; and it will be kept strictly home-like in every respect. Seventy-five New Bathing Rooms have been added, and many other important improvements, which will contribute greatly to the comfort of visitors.
The Proprietors have had several years' experience in Cape May Hotel business, and have secured help which will equal that of any other House on the Island.
Every effort will be made to give satisfaction to all who may favor the OCEAN HOUSE with their patronage.
For Rooms, etc., address
5 21 mwf6pm LYCETT & SAWYER.
JOHN W. LYCETT, HENRY W. SAWYER.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.
WILL RECEIVE GUESTS on and after JUNE 24th.
Extensive alterations and additions, added to the great advantage in location which the Columbia possesses, in consequence of the tendency of Cape May improvements, enable us to promise our patrons more than ordinary satisfaction.
For Rooms, etc., address
GEORGE J. BOLTON,
PROPRIETOR, or
6 15mwf 2m J. H. DENNISON,
MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Philada.

STOCKTON HOTEL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
WILL OPEN ON THE 24th OF JUNE, 1869.
This Hotel has been erected within the past year; affords ample accommodations for nearly one thousand guests, and is furnished equal to any of the leading hotels in the United States.
For terms, etc., until then, address
PETER GARDNER,
PROPRIETOR,
NO. 307 WALNUT STREET,
6 21m PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY,
NOW OPEN.
FOR ROOMS, ADDRESS
J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.
Hassler's Full Band. 6 15 tuths8t

SEA BATHING.
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE MAY CITY, N. J.
This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors.
6 24 2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

OTHER SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON THE LINE OF
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.
*MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,*
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
*TUSCARORA HOTEL*
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
*MANSION HOUSE,*
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
*MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,*
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co.
*WHITE HOUSE,*
E. A. Moss, Reading P. O.
*ANDALUSIA,*
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O.
*LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,*
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
*COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,*
William Lerch, Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
*BOYERTOWN SEMINARY.*
F. S. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
*LITIZ SPRINGS,*
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
*EPHRATA SPRINGS,*
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
*PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,*
Davis Longaker, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
*PROSPECT TERRACE,*
Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
*SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,*
Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
*DOUTY HOUSE,*
Theodore Howell, Shamokin, Northumberland co. [5 4 3mrp

HUNTINGDON WARM SPRINGS
The undersigned, lately of New Jersey, has leased the WARM SPRINGS, situate at the base of Warriors' Ridge Mountain, five miles north of the Pennsylvania Railroad station at Huntington, Huntingdon county, Pa,
Families and others seeking pleasure and comfort will find here a fine hotel with large airy rooms, an excellent table, beautiful forest with grand mountain scenery, elegant baths and bath-houses supplied from the clear crystal waters of the famous springs so efficacious in rheumatism, certain remedy for gout, etc.; billiard-table, bowling-alley, etc.; play-grounds for children in the beautiful grove; fine hunting and fishing grounds.
EXCURSION TICKETS
will be issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from Philadelphia, Lancaster, Harrisburg, and Pittsburg to this place at about half price.
Hacks connecting with the railroad trains daily from Huntingdon to the Springs.
Persons remaining two months will be accommodated with boarding and use of baths at $8 per week. Fair reduction for children and servants.
JAMES MAULLS, Proprietor.
Huntingdon Warm Springs, June 10, 1869.
REFERENCES.
R. M. Slaymaker, La Pierre House.
Charles Duffy, Continental.
H. Kanaga, Girard House. 6 14 mwf 6t

CLIFTON SPRINGS HOTEL AND AIR CURE combined with Water Treatment.—This extensive and magnificent establishment, located on the Auburn branch of the great New York Central Railroad, midway between Syracuse and Rochester, is now opened for the reception of pleasure seekers and invalids. A lithograph of this spacious and elegant building, surrounded with a natural grove and beautiful drives, can be seen at the most important hotels and watering places after August 1. Terms for board, $3 per day; $12 to $18 per week; children and servants half price, subject to contract for four months at reduced rates. N. B.—Circulars sent on application. ALBERT CLEVELAND,
6 24 1m Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT.—The subscriber having purchased the Cold Spring property, on the line of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, from the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, will reopen it for visitors and families on June 1, 1869. It is now undergoing thorough repairs, and will be refitted and refurnished in the best manner. Persons can address the proprietor at Harrisburg. Cold Springs, Box No. 170.
6 25 2m WILLIAM LERCH.

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.
HOTEL DE LA METROPOLE,
CHARLES ALDINGER, Proprietor,
Formerly of the "Couronne."
This hotel, the largest in Geneva, is situated in the most favorable portion of the city, commanding a splendid view over the Lake, the Jura, and the Mont Blanc; 300 rooms and saloons. Reading, coffee, smoking, and billiard rooms. English and American newspapers taken daily. 6 3 2m

OLD MORAVIAN "SUN HOTEL," BETHLEHEM, Pa. Established 1758.
Two hours and a half from Philadelphia, via North Pennsylvania Railroad. Four trains daily; one train on Sunday.
Terms moderate.
RIEGEL & SANDT,
6 3 1m Proprietors.

LAKE HOUSE, CALDWELL, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
Best of accommodations for Families and Gentlemen. Board, $3 50 per day; $14 to $17 50 per week, according to rooms. Open from June 1 to October 15. Address
6 1 2m H. J. ROCKWELL.

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.
This popular and well-known SUMMER RESORT will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th of June, under the auspices of J. W. FREDERICK, the former proprietor.
The entire establishment has been renovated and refitted with new and elegant furniture. 4 27 2m

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
Terms for JUNE $3 50 per day, or $21 per week. For JULY, $4 per day, or $21 to $28 per week.
30 SYLVANUS T. COZZENS.

## NEW-YORKISMS.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

NEW YORK, June 24, 1869.

Among all the clever and renowned New-Yorkisms whom I have mentioned, have I ever said anything in relation to the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Sunday Dispatch?* Years before I saw that gentleman, I worshipped him at a distance. In common with thousands of others, his letters were what I principally cared to read in the columns of that extremely well-regulated Sunday sheet. All New York appeared to run through his fingers' ends. He had been soaked in Gotham and perspired it spicily in printer's ink. His hebdomadal *resumes* of the events of the week were highly seasoned with literary allspice. Guilt and gossip, crime and common-sense, people an politics alike became readable, when the events touched upon were necklaced together by his string of puns and wittiisms.

The real name of the gentleman who corresponds with the Philadelphia *Sunday Dispatch* under the name of "Knickerbocker" ought to be known to all the readers of that paper, for it has been published therein at least once in connection with his *nom de plume*, coupled with the explanation that no other writer ever officiated for it in that capacity. Since, however, he deems it expedient to disavow, or at least ignore, "any connection with those letters," I will not step behind the *incognito* he chooses to clothe himself with. His letters are precisely what such letters should be. They brim with facts dressed fancifully. How he obtains these facts, what are his mysterious sources of information, and how it happens that he always has so much to say that is excellent in its way, I will not stop here to very minutely inquire. Mr. Barnum, in his autobiography, remarks that once upon a time a stranger, stepping up to the ticket office of his museum, threw down the price of admission, and asked whether that was P. T. Barnum? Mr. Barnum, who was then acting as his own treasurer, responded in the affirmative. 'All right, then," said the man; "I have had the worth of my money; I have seen Barnum;" and, turning on his heel, walked off, apparently more than satisfied. I can easily imagine something like this occurring to "Knickerbocker." People, after seeing him, would go back to reading his letters again with greater gusto, saying, with an air of self-complacency, "I have seen "Knickerbocker.' I have seen the man that does the New York correspondence of the Philadelphia *Dispatch.*" Colonel Knickerbocker's personal appearance is genial and prepossessing. His eyes are full of genial warmth, and his complexion has the floridness and his person the moderate rotundity of perfect health. He is one of those men that never grow old. His health is indeed well-nigh perfect, and the buoyancy of his spirits has made life almost one long summer to him. He does enough work to fatigue many a younger man, and is more youthful at his present age than most literary men are at half of it. He has several idiosyncrasies, but they are pleasant and harmless ones. He is of an extremely social nature, and loves music, books, and flowers. When he is not writing, he is working in his garden—in one of the pleasantest suburbs of New York—or playing upon his piano. Without making any pretensions to being a poet or musician, he composes better poetry and music than four-fifths of those ladies and gentlemen do who are forever setting up claims that way. He is an exceedingly well-educated—I might almost say a learned—man, having the modern languages at his tongue's end, and with no obscure reminiscences of the ancient tongues. A great deal of his work is done while less prudent and less hardy people are still in bed. Perhaps the reason his wit remains so bright, after a vast amount of literary work, may be found in the fact that he has always been an early riser. Summer sees him up at 4, winter at 5, and frequently all his pen-work for the day is executed by 10 o'clock in the morning. I am afraid to say how many years he has been writing for the *Dispatch*—as long, probably, as he has been a resident in New York, and that has been for at least fifteen years. Formerly he was as much a Philadelphia *ism* as he is now a New York one. Years ago the "livest" newspaper in the Quaker City was under the guidance of the "Knickerbocker" of to-day. His aim was to create daily legitimate sensations, and he succeeded to an almost illimitable extent. He created great havoc, more particularly amongst the theatrical folk, and for a long time his authorship of those piquant criticisms remained unknown and unsuspected. He was a keen judge of good acting, an artistic detective of art. His dramatic criticisms signalized an era in newspaper-theatric annals, and may be said to have been the commencement of impartial and trenchant judgment. Though a generous liver, and a most boon companion. "Knickerbocker" is as abstemious as an anchorite during his hours of business and of writing. All the inspiration he ever needs is the early hours of the morning, pen, ink, and paper, and a jug of cold water. Consequently, all that flows from a brain inured to such habits of health is sure to have a good, hearty, vigorous tone about it. In nothing that he writes is there a taint of morbidity. His experience of "life," both in the Old World and the New, has brought him into contact with a vast number of curious people and incidents. His company is therefore always interesting. His reminiscences would make a volume as interesting as those of Vincent Noitte, Madame Pfeiffer, or the Countess of Landsfeldt. Interesting as his weekly correspondence is, it never devotes any of its piquancies to the scandal of personalities or violated confidence. Whatever he publishes he has the right to publish, never stepping behind a person's private life and holding up to the gaze of the world certain household facts that should be secret. He does not share the failing of so many newspaper correspondents, viz., the desire to utter smart malignities. "Old times" have great influence with him. He cannot forget past relations of kindness with any one; and I, for one, hope he may go on writing for the *Dispatch* for the next hundred years.

ALI BABA.

WIDE-SPREAD USEFULNESS.—The relief of the wants of the deserving poor, and especially of widows and orphans, whose natural provider has been lost to them, is a subject which has been forced upon the attention of communities and individuals through all history, and many plans of systematic relief have been discussed. Great good has been done by the aid thus given to those unable to help themselves; but, after all, charity is not the best way in which such help can be secured. To accept of alms involves, in some degree, a loss of self-respect and independence. What is wanted is some system by which, at small gradual cost, every laboring man may make sure of leaving to his family, when death takes him away, a sum sufficient to keep the wolf from the door. Such a plan is offered to the public in the advertisement of the National Life Insurance Company in another column. The general features of the management of this company are there noted, and the local agents will cheerfully give any further information as to the peculiar advantages offered. The "National Life" was chartered by Congress less than one year ago; it began business in August last, having then to establish its entire system of agencies, and to distribute information among the people as to its character and purposes. Both of these things have been done; the entire country and the Canadian Dominion are now covered by its general and sub-agencies, and liberal advertising has made the name of the company familiar throughout the land. The result has surprised even its incorporators and officers. In ten months nearly 5400 policies, covering over $15,000,000 insurance, have been issued, this amount of business being nearly double that ever done by any other company in the world during the entire first year of its existence. Such an unprecedented success should not only inspire unusual confidence in the organization so emphatically endorsed, but be the subject of general congratulation that the new company has been able to do so much for the future comfort of the families of the insured. Every family thus protected from want is a proportionate diminution of future taxation, temptation, and crime.

Low cash rates, and a plain business contract of so much insurance for so much money (avoiding all uncertainties of notes or dividends), are prominent features of the plan pursued by the National Life. Its capital is ample, its officers and directors men of unquestioned honor and ability, and its system of business is straightforward and business-like. It deserves its success, and it has already taken front rank among institutions of its kind. p

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

**Mr. J. T. Donnelly's Benefit.**

This affair came off last evening at the Arch Street Theatre, and in spite of the lateness of the season and the heat of the weather, it was a brilliant success in every particular. The house was packed with an enthusiastic audience, and the performers who had volunteered for the occasion exerted themselves to make the entertainment pass off in first-rate style. Miss Susan Galton, who made her first appearance on the stage of the Arch, was warmly applauded, and she sang and acted in her best manner. Mr. Craig created much amusement by his funny imitations, and the other artists acted with spirit.

This affair was a compliment of the highest order to a gentleman who is well known and respected as a polite, energetic, and skilful agent and manager, and we are gratified to know that it was a pecuniary as well as an artistic success.

**The City Amusements.**

*Humpty Dumpty* will be produced at the Arch on Saturday evening next in first-rate style, with Tony Denier as "Clown." This piece had an immense run in New York, and as Tony Denier is a first-rate pantomimist, we have no doubt that it will enjoy a good run here.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *Arrah-na-Pogue* will be performed this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a number of talented artists will appear this evening in an agreeably diversified programme, that will contain something suited to all tastes.

## CITY ITEMS.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT—*With choice assortment of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made up to order by competent and experienced Cutters and Workmen into Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's garments of every style.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES On easiest possible terms, by O. F. DAVIS, No. 819 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, York, Pa., June 14, 1869.
Messrs. Marvin & Co.:—
Gentlemen:—The Spherical Safe No. 4 was duly received and subjected to such tests as we required, and we are glad to say that it withstood all the assaults made upon it.
Respectfully,
D. E. SMALL, President.

NO. 3 DECATUR STREET.—

HOWELL & BROTHERS,

PAPER-HANGING MANUFACTURERS,

Are prepared to furnish at wholesale all styles of Paper Hangings, at their store,

NO. 3 DECATUR STREET,

until the completion of their new store on

SIXTH STREET, BELOW MARKET

WHITE MELTON, *with sideband.*
WHITE LINEN DRILLING, *with sideband.*
FANCY do. do. do.
WHITE DUCK, do. do.
FANCY do. do. do.
WHITE VELVET (*For Riding*), and a full assortment of Foreign and Domestic

PANTALOON STUFFS

FOR THE

HOT WEATHER,

At CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 Chesnut street.

☞ *COOL CLOTHING.*
☞ *COOL CLOTHING.*
☞ *COOL CLOTHING.*
☞ *COOL CLOTHING.*
*LINENS, DUCKS, ALPACAS,*
*LINENS, DUCKS, ALPACAS,*
*LINENS, DUCKS, ALPACAS,*
*LINENS, DUCKS, ALPACAS,*
*MOHAIRS, SERGES, CANVAS.*
*MOHAIRS, SERGES, CANVAS.*
*MOHAIRS, SERGES, CANVAS.*
*MOHAIRS, SERGES, CANVAS.*
☞ *IMMENSE PILES*
☞ *IMMENSE PILES*
☞ *IMMENSE PILES*
☞ *IMMENSE PILES*
*OF*
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☞ *CHEAPER THAN EVER.*
☞ *CHEAPER THAN EVER.*
☞ *CHEAPER THAN EVER.*
☞ *CHEAPER THAN EVER.*
*WHOLE SUITS FOR $10 AND LESS*
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*WHOLE SUITS FOR $10 AND LESS*
*WHOLE SUITS FOR $10 AND LESS*
*AT*
*WANAMAKER & BROWN'S*
*WANAMAKER & BROWN'S*
*WANAMAKER & BROWN'S*
*WANAMAKER & BROWN'S*
*GREAT OAK HALL, SIXTH AND MARKET STS.*
*GREAT OAK HALL, SIXTH AND MARKET STS.*
*GREAT OAK HALL, SIXTH AND MARKET STS.*
*GREAT OAK HALL, SIXTH AND MARKET STS.*

## MARRIED.

COLEMAN—HUEY.—June 22, by Rev. William Cathcart, Mr. WILLIAM H. COLEMAN to Miss KATE D. HUEY, both of this city.

ULLMAN—SPATZ.—On the 23d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Jacobs, Mr. JACOB ULLMAN to Miss CARRIE SPATZ, both of this city,

## DIED.

BARRINGTON.—On the morning of the 22d instant, ELENOR, widow of the late Richard Barrington, in the 84th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, J. Cowpland, No. 11 S. Sixteenth street, on Thursday afternoon, the 24th instant, at 4 o'clock. (New York, Charleston, and Savannah papers please copy.)

GRAY.—On Wednesday morning, the 23d instant, ANSON SOUTHARD GRAY, aged 21 years and 8 days.

His friends and the friends of his father's family are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 502 S. Tenth street, on Friday morning next at 8 o'clock.

MOORE.—On the 23d instant, KATIE M., only daughter of the late Alexander and Catharine Moore, aged 17 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Catharine Lindsay, No. 633 N. Twentieth street, on Saturday, the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock.

SAXTON.—On the 24th instant, Mrs. LAVINA SAXTON, daughter of David and Juliana Warren, in the 36th year of her age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

THIERY.—On the morning of the 23d instant, LOUISA, wife of Adolph Thiery, in the 44th year of her age.

All relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 316 New street, on next Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

WRIGHT.—On the 24th instant, MARY NAGLEE, wife of John Wright, and daughter of the late Samuel Morgree.

Particulars of the funeral in the morning papers.

### SEWING MACHINES.

THE LATEST AND BEST.

**THE PARHAM**

**NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.**

Combining all the good qualities of the best machines in the market, with many new and admirable features not found in any other. Is adapted for every description of family sewing and for light manufacturing purposes; is decidedly the most perfect, simple, and reliable FAMILY SEWING MACHINE ever invented. It is elegant in style and finish; simple in construction; noiseless in operation; makes perfect work on every description of material; is perfectly free in all its movements; is very light running, and is a pleasure for the operator to use it. Call and examine it at the office of

THE PARHAM SEWING MACHINE CO., NO. 704 CHESNUT STREET, 6 10 1m PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE — FIXTURES, INCLUDING large Lathe, Frames, Show Cases, Desk, etc. Also, second story to rent. Apply from 10 to 2 o'clock, at No. 114 North NINTH Street. 6 23 3t*

## DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S

**TREATMENT FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA.**

**DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!**

I, Elizabeth Branson, of Brandywine, Delaware, formerly of Old Chester, Delaware county, Pa., do certify that for one year and a half I have suffered everything but death from that awful disease called Dyspepsia. My whole system was prostrated with weakness and nervous debility; I could not digest my food; if I ate even a cracker, or the smallest amount of food, it would return just as I swallowed it; I became so costive in my bowels that I would not have a passage in less than from four, and often eight days; under this immense suffering my mind seemed entirely to give way. I had dreadful horror and evil forebodings; I thought everybody hated me, and I hated everybody; I could not bear my husband nor my own children; everything appeared to be horror stricken to me; I had no ambition to do anything; I lost all love of family and home; I would ramble and wander from place to place, but could not be contented. I felt that I was doomed to hell, and that there was no heaven for me, and was often tempted to commit suicide. So near was my whole nervous system destroyed, and also my mind, from that awful complaint, Dyspepsia, that my friends thought best to have me placed in Dr. Kirkbride's Hospital, at West Philadelphia. I remained there nine weeks, and thought I was a little better, but in a few days my dreadful complaint was raging as bad as ever. Hearing of the wonderful cures performed by Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and his treatment for Dyspepsia, my husband called on Dr. Wishart and stated my case to him. He said he had no doubt he could cure me. So in three days after I called and placed myself under the Doctor's treatment, and in two weeks I began to digest my food, and felt that my disease was fast giving way, and I continued to recover for about three months, and at the present time I enjoy perfect health of body and mind, and I most sincerely return my thanks to a merciful God and Dr. Wishart, and to his great American Dyspepsia Pills and treatment, that saved me from an Insane Asylum and a premature grave. All persons suffering with Dyspepsia are at liberty to call on me or write, as I am willing to do all I can for suffering humanity.

ELIZABETH BRANSON,
Brandywine, Del., formerly of Old Chester, Pa.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

Mr. Wishart—I have been a constant sufferer with dyspepsia for the last eighteen years, during which time I cannot say I ever enjoyed a perfectly well day. There were times when the symptoms were more aggravated than at others, and then it seemed it would be a great relief to die. I had at all times an unpleasant feeling in my head, but latterly my suffering so much increased that I became almost unfit for business of any kind; my mind was continually filled with gloomy thoughts and forebodings, and if I attempted to change their current by reading, at once a sensation of icy coldness in connection with a dead weight, as it were, rested upon my brain; also a feeling of sickness would occur at the stomach, and great pain in my eyes, accompanied with which was the continual fear of losing my reason. I also experienced great lassitude, debility, and nervousness, which made it difficult to walk by day or sleep by night. I became averse to society, and disposed only to seclusion, and having tried the skill of a number of eminent physicians of various schools, finally came to the conclusion that for the disease at my present age (forty-five years), there was no cure in existence. But, through the interference of Divine Providence, to whom I devoutly offer my thanks, I at last found a sovereign remedy in your Dyspepsia Pills and Tar Cordial, which seem to have effectually removed almost the last trace of my long list of ailments and bad feelings, and in their place health, pleasure, and contentment are my every-day companions.

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# FIFTH EDITION

## THE LATEST NEWS.

### *FROM WASHINGTON.*

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, June 24.

**Treasury Receipts for the Week.**

Customs receipts from June 14 to June 19, inclusive:—Boston, $266,832; New York, $1,938,539; Philadelphia, $166,244; Baltimore, $176,806; New Orleans, May 23 to May 31, $69,056. Total, $2,617,277.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day, $889,942.

**Counterfeiters Discovered.**

Colonel Whitby, Chief of the Detective service of the United States Treasury, assisted by John Clarvoe, his principal attache, has made arrests in Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, and several Western States of counterfeiters, and has seized counterfeit money, plates, presses, dies, and other materials. About a dozen men altogether have been arrested in the last six weeks. The Indiana gang was arrested some days ago near Fort Wayne, while engaged in making money, and $400,000 in counterfeit 25-cent notes was seized, with twelve sets of steel plates, fifty sets of dies, several presses, a lot of ink and other material.

Solicitor Banfield has determined to support Colonel Whitby to the fullest extent of the law in breaking up the gang of counterfeiters whose operations ramify all over the country. A number of important arrests and seizures, lately made, will be given to the public in a few days, which will show the complicity of expert counterfeiters equal to anything ever before heard of in this or any other country.

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**CHAMPION SAFES!**

GREAT FIRE AT CAMDEN.

CAMDEN, June 7, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & Co.,
No. 629 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Dear Sirs:—At the very destructive fire of Messrs. McKeen & Bingham's Saw Mill, which occurred on the evening of the 6th instant in this place, the Safe manufactured by you, belonging to the late firm of F. M. Bingham & Garrison, was in the building and subjected to a very severe test, as the fire raged fiercely for several hours; and so great was the heat that the brass plates were melted off, and to our great surprise, when the Safe was opened, we found all the books and papers uninjured.

Yours, respectfully,
SAMUEL B. GARRISON,
Late of F. M. Bingham & Garrison.

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More than 30,000 Herring's Safes have been and are now in use, and over SIX HUNDRED have passed through accidental fires, preserving their contents in some instances where many others failed.

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## ALL ABOUT WOMEN.

**An ex-Actress Denounces the Nude Drama—A Blast at the Blondes—Olive Logan's Latest Fulmination—Severe Arraignment of the So-called Leg Drama.**

*From Packard's Monthly for July.*

There were always great evils attaching to the theatrical profession. I have always deplored them deeply. Some of them I have made the theme of previous magazine articles. No one who has read my articles will say that I have not earnestly defended the theatrical profession, in spite of these evils, at the same time that I said, honestly, how I loathed them. In this feeling of loathing I have expressed the sentiments of a large class of people who were, like myself, bred to the stage, but who could not shut their eyes to the evils which have cursed it. Within a few years these evils have grown to appalling dimensions. Decency and virtue have been crowded from the ranks by indecency and licentiousness. A coarse rage for nudity has spread in all our theatres until it has come to be the ruling force in them. Seeing this truth, I have shuddered at it. Seeing its effects, I have mourned over them. In every place where I have spoken of the stage I have denounced this encroaching shame, but I have always coupled with denunciation of it defense of the drama. At the Woman's Suffrage Convention in New York, on May 1, I denounced this thing again; but, as I was not speaking at length upon this subject, but only touched upon it in passing, and by way of illustration, I did not, as usual, defend the drama. At once there rose so wild a yell as all the fiends from heaven that fell were furious at my course. Certain portions of the press attacked me, and accused me of slandering the profession to which I once belonged. Anonymous letters poured in upon me at the office of the Authors' Union in a sort of flood, vilifying me, upbraiding me, covering me with course and gross revilings. I was asked to explain such base conduct. It was demanded that I should take back my rash and reckless statements. I was requested to remember that I had once been very glad to think well of the theatrical profession. How dared I say I could advise no honorable woman to turn to the stage for support?

Turning the matter over in my mind carefully, I have come to the conclusion that I have in my hands an opportunity for doing a great deal of good by the simple course of making my defense. And I conclude also that my testimony in this matter has peculiar weight, as coming from one who is of a dramatic family, and may be presumed to speak from close and immediate observation, if not from experience. This is true. Though for years I have not played a part in a theatre, I have not been altogether separated from association with its people. The ties which bind me to these people are strong and close. I never expect to sever them wholly; but they shall not prevent me from giving my allegiance to the cause of morality, virtue, honor, and integrity, though, as a consequence of this, the theatrical heavens fall.

They curse of the dramatic profession, for which editors, critics, authors, and managers struggle to find a fitting name, is my general theme in this article; which is, at the same time, my defense against the charge of slandering the dramatic profession.

What the *Tribune* calls the Dirty Drama, the *World* the Nude Drama, the *Times* the Leg Drama, and other journals various other expressive adjective styles of drama, I call the Leg Business, simply.

Does any one call the caperings of a tight-rope performer the Aerial Drama—the tricks of an educated hog the Porcine Drama?

There is a term in use among "professionals" which embraces all sorts of performances in its comprehensiveness, to wit:—The Show Business.

In this term is included every possible thing which is of the nature of an entertainment, with these three requirements:—1. A place of gathering. 2. An admission fee. 3. An audience.

This remarkably comprehensive term covers with the same mantle the tragic Forrest, when he plays; the comic Jefferson, when he plays; the eloquent Beecher, when he lectures; and the sweet-voiced Parepa, when she sings. It also covers with the same mantle the wandering juggler, who balances feathers on his nose; the gymnast, who whirls on a trapeze; the danseuse, who interprets the poetry of motion; the clown, who cracks stale jokes in the ring; the performer on the tight-rope, the negro minstrel, the giant and the dwarf, the learned pig, and the educated monkey. Therefore, it includes the clog-dancing creature with yellow hair and indecent costume.

All these things being included in the show business, you see it is almost as wide a world as the outer world. It must be a very wide world which should include Mr. Beecher with the learned pig.

It must be a very wide world which should include Rachel, Ristori, Janauschek, and Lander with the clog-dancing creature of indecent action and attire.

But by as good a right as you would call Mr. Beecher and the learned pig performers in the intellectual sphere, you would call Janauschek and the clog-dancing creature interpreters of the drama.

How, then, does it happen that, in attacking these yellow-haired nudities, I am compelled to say that they disgrace the dramatic profession?

In this wise:—These creatures occupy the temples of the drama; they perform in conjunction with actors and actresses, on the same stage, before the same audience, in the same hour. They are made legitimate members of our theatrical companies, and take part in those nondescript performances which are called burlesques, spectacles, what you will. They carry off the chief honors of the hour; their names occupy the chief places on the bills; and, as I said in my speech at the equal-rights meeting at Steinway Hall, they win the chief prizes in the theatrical world.

A woman who has not ability enough to rank as a passable "walking lady" in a good theatre, on a salary of twenty-five dollars a week, can strip herself naked, and be thus qualified to go upon the stage of two-thirds of our theatres at a salary of one hundred dollars and upwards.

Clothed in the dress of an honest woman, she is worth nothing to the manager. Stripped as naked as she dare—and it seems there is little left when so much is done—she becomes a prize to her manager, who knows that crowds will rush to see her, and who pays her a salary accordingly.

These are simple facts, which permit of no denial. I doubt if there is a manager in the land who would dream of denying them.

There are certain accomplishments which render the Nude Woman more valuable to managers in the degree that she possesses them. I will tell you what these accomplishments are, and you will judge how far they go toward making her, in any true sense, an actress.

They are:—1. The ability to sing. 2. The ability to jig. 3. The ability to play on certain musical instruments.

Now that I have put them down, I perceive that they need explanation after all; so complete is be perversion of everything pertaining to this theme that the very language is beggared of its power of succinct expression.

To sing: Yes, but not to sing as Parepa sings, nor such songs as she sings. The songs in demand in this sphere are vulgar, senseless—and, to the most triumphantly successful, should be capable of indecent constructions, and accompanied by the wink, the wriggle, the grimace, which are not peculiar to virtuous women, whatever else they are. The more senseless the song, the more utterly it is idiotic drivel, the better it will answer in the absence of the baser requisites. Here is a specimen:—

> "Little Bo-peep, she lost her sheep,
> And don't know where to fi-ind her;
> Leave her alone and she'll come home,
> And fetch her tail behi-ind her."

A simple nursery song; and if men were babies, innocent and harmless in itself; but men are not babies, and the song is not sung in a simple or harmless manner, but with the wink or the idiotic stare that means a world, and sets the audience into an ecstatic roaring.

To jig: Let no one confound jig-dancing with the poetry of motion which is illustrated by a thoroughly organized and thorough-bred body of ballet-dancers. Ballet dancing is a profession by itself, just as distinctly as is singing in opera. A danseuse like Fanny Ellsler or Taglioni, or, to come to the present moment, like Morlacchi, is no more to be ranked with these nude jiggers than an actress like Mrs. Lander is. The ability to jig is an accomplishment which any of these nude creatures can pick up in a few weeks. A danseuse, who has any claim whatever to the title of *artiste*, must be bred to her profession through years of toil and study. In this country the ballet proper has had little illustration. Yet it is a branch of art—not the noblest art, it is true; but, by the side of the jigging woman, almost rising to dignity.

To play on certain musical instruments:—These instruments should be such as to look queer in a woman's hands—such instruments as the banjo and the bugle. Now, I am not saying that the ability to sing silly songs, to jig, or to play the banjo, in itself disgraces a woman, however little it may entitle her to my esteem. I am only calling attention to them as valuable aids to the nude woman in her business, and letting you judge whether they give her any right to the name of actress. You, no doubt, will at once remark that these accomplishments have hitherto been peculiar to that branch of the show business occupied by the negro minstrel. But in the hands of the negro minstrel these accomplishments amuse without disgusting us. They are not wedded to bare legs, indecent wriggles, nor suggestive feminine leers and winks; nor is there a respectable minstrel band in the United States to-day which would tolerate in its members the *doubles entendres* which fly about the stages of some of the largest temples of the drama in this city. The minstrels would not dare utter them. Their halls would be vacated and their business ruined. It requires that a half-naked woman should utter these ribaldrous inuendoes before our fastidious public will receive them unrebukingly.

To what branch of the show business, then, do these creatures belong? I answer—to that branch which is known by the names of variety show, concert saloon, music hall, and various other titles, which mean nothing unless you already know what they mean. No one in the show business needs to be told what a variety show is. It certainly is not a theatre. Until the reign of the Nude Woman set in, variety halls were the resort of only the lowest and vilest, and women were not seen in the audience. The Nude Woman was sometimes seen upon the stage, but she was only one of a large variety of attractions—she was a luxury hugely relished by the low and vile who went to see her; but only permitted to exhibit herself economically, for fear of cloying the public appetite. Delicate caution! but how useless, her later career in our theatres has shown. There she is exhibited ceaselessly for three hours, in every variety which an indecent imagination can devise. When the *Black Crook* first presented its Nude Woman to the gaze of a crowded auditory, she was met with a gasp of astonishment at the effrontery which dared so much. Men actually grew pale at the boldness of the thing; a death-like silence fell over the house, broken only by the clapping of a band of *claqueurs* around the outer aisles; but it passed; and, in view of the fact that these women were French ballet-dancers after all, they were tolerated.

By slow and almost imperceptible degrees this shame has grown, until to-day the indecency of that exhibition is far surpassed. These women were ballet-dancers from France and Italy, and they represented in their nudity imps and demons. In silence they whirled about the stage; in silence trooped off. Some faint odor of ideality and poetry rested over them. The Nude Woman of to-day represents nothing but herself. She runs upon the stage giggling; trots down to the footlights, winks at the audience, rattles off from her tongue some stupid attempts at wit, some twaddling allusions to Sorosis, or General Grant, or other subject prominent in the public eye, and is always peculiarly and emphatically herself—the woman, that is, whose name is on the bills in large letters, and who considers herself an object of admiration to the spectators. The sort of ballet-dancer who figured in the *Black Crook* is paralleled on the stage of every theatre in this city, except one, at this time. She no longer excites attention. To create a proper and profitable sensation in the breast of man, she no longer suffices. Something bolder must be devised—something that shall utterly eclipse and outstrip her. Hence, the Nude Woman of today—who outstrips her in the broadest sense. And, as if it were not enough that she should be allowed to go unhissed and unrotten-egged, she must be baptized with the honors of a profession for which Shakespeare wrote.

Managers recognize her as an actress, and pay her sums ranging from fifty to a thousand dollars a week, according to her value in their eyes. Actresses who love virtue better than money are driven into the streets by her, and it becomes a grave and solemn question with hundreds of honorable women what they shall do to earn a livelihood. I say it is nothing less than an insult to the members of the dramatic profession that these nude women should be classed among actresses, and hold possession of the majority of our theatres. Their place is in the concert saloons or the circus tents. Theatres are for artists.

A friend said to me the other day that it was inconsistent in me to find indecency in women exposing their persons, when men constantly do the same—that, as an honest exponent of woman's rights, I ought to see no more immodesty in a woman dancing a jig in flesh-colored leggings than in a man performing a circus feat in the same costume. I reply that I think such shows are indecent in both sexes. Yet, nevertheless, in woman a thousand times more indecent than in man, for the simple reason that the costume of the sexes in every-day life is different.

To ignore this fact is to just wilfully shut one's eyes to a reasonable argument. Women in society conceal all the lower part of their bodies with drapery—and for good and sufficient reasons, which no man, who has a wife or mother, should stop to question. But set this aside. Circus men, who strip to the waist in this fashion, don't claim to be actors. Now I come back to the words I said at the Woman Suffrage Convention. They have been variously reported by the newspapers. They were exactly as follows:—

> "I can advise no honorable, self-respecting woman to turn to the stage, with its demoralizing influences, which seem to be growing stronger and stronger day by day; where the greatest rewards are won by a set of brazen-faced, clog-dancing creatures, with dyed yellow hair and padded limbs, who have come here in droves from across the ocean."

I have been astonished and pained at the extent to which the meaning of these words has been distorted. The press and my anonymous letter critics seem to be agreed in taking the view that I attack, in these words, the profession in which I was reared, and all my family. Some of the letters sent me are from religious people, encouraging me to go on; others are from actors and actresses, seeking to dissuade me—not always in gentle language. The first letter on which I lay my hands—so gross in its language that I suspect it to be from one of the nude women themselves—says:—"You were, no doubt, satisfied with the stage so long as it paid. Now, don't swear at the bridge that carried you over." Perhaps this person, being new to the country, thinks it is true, as a newspaper once said, that I was formerly a ballet-girl.

Hitherto I have only laughed at this story, as on a par with that of the person who thought me a daughter of the negro preacher Loguen, or that of the "dress reform" scarecrow who believed me "formerly a ballad songstress." I laugh at it no longer. I answer, in all gravity, that I never was a ballet-girl, nor even a jig-dancer.

It is true that I was once a member of the theatrical profession; so were my father and my mother; so were my five sisters; but I say with pride never was there a Logan who sought any connection with the stage save in the capacity of a legitimate player. There were no nude women on the stage in my father's day. Such exhibitions as are now made on the stage of many leading theatres were, in his day, confined to that branch of the show business known as the *model artists*—another perversion of words; but most people know their meaning in their present acceptation. Across this infamous bridge no Logan ever walked. And, one by one, every member of our family has left the stage behind, until, at this writing, not one remains upon it, though, of their number, there are seven still living who have trod the boards.

I take up next an anonymous letter, dated at Boston, and signed, "A Sister Member of the Profession." The writer says she is a respectable actress, and professes to be ignorant that gross evils prevail in the theatrical world. She refers to my letter in the New York *Times*, and asks at what theatre such questions were ever put to an applicant for employment.

In my letter to the *Times*, I said:—

> "I referred the other night to decent young women who are not celebrities—merely honest, modest girls whose parents have left them the not very desirable heritage of the stage, and who find it difficult to obtain any other employment, being uneducated for any other. When these girls go into a theatre to apply for a situation now, they find that the requirements of managers are expressed in the following questions:—
>
> "1. 'Is your hair dyed yellow?'
>
> "2. 'Are your legs, arms, and bosom symmetrically formed, and are you willing to expose them?'
>
> "3. 'Can you sing brassy songs, and dance the can-can, and wink at men, and give utterance to disgusting half words, which mean whole actions?'
>
> "4. 'Are you acquainted with any rich men who will throw you flowers, and send you presents, and keep afloat dubious rumors concerning your chastity?'
>
> "5. 'Are you willing to appear to-night, and every night, amid the glare of gaslights, and before the gaze of thousands of men, in this pair of satin breeches, ten inches long, without a vestige of drapery upon your person?'
>
> "If you can answer these questions affirmatively, we will give you a situation; if not, there's the door."

At nothing have I been more astonished than at the manner in which this letter has been received by certain "professionals."

It is not necessary, I suppose, to give, with the accuracy of a criminal trial report, the exact questions which pass between managers and actresses who seek for employment. Their purport is unmistakable. Take this one—which was asked a beautiful and modest young woman whom I have known for years, an actress by profession, who was quietly edged out of her last situation because she carried decency and womanly reserve too far in the presence of an audience which cheered to the echo the nude creatures who trod the same stage with her:—

"Are you up in this style of business?"

This question needed no interpreter—for the manager pointed, as he spoke, to one of the members of his company, photographed in an immodest attitude, with her legs clad in flesh-colored silk, and her body in a tight-fitting breech-cloth, richly embroidered. She was not "up in" this sort of business; she sought employment as an actress; there was none for her, and she went away, to apply with like results at other theatres.

She sought employment as a respectable actress at fifteen or twenty dollars a week. She would have refused $500 a week salary to do what the Nude Woman does.

If the above instance does not indicate managerial requirements sufficiently, take these statements from managerial lips:—

"Devil take your legitimate drama! I tell you, if I can't draw the crowd otherwise, I'll put a woman on my stage without a rag on her."

So said a manager of this city in the hearing of a dozen people; and the disgusting remark was bandied about from mouth to mouth, as if it had been wit.

A proprietor of one of the theatres above named, where a legitimate play was running without paying expenses, rubbed his dry old hands together and said:—

"Aha! we must have some of those *fat young women* in this piece to make it draw."

I go down to Boston for a moment, where lives this anonymous letter-writing actress, who is so singularly ignorant of what is passing about her, to mention the rumor which was set afloat *by a manager* of a certain one of the blonde nudities, to the effect that she was once the mistress of the Prince of Wales.

This manager deemed it to his interest to keep this vile story afloat. It gave an added piquancy to the creature, who nightly wriggled about his stage in a dress of silk which fitted her form all over as tightly as a glove.

I stay in Boston long enough to note that, in the late Workingwomen's Convention there, a lady related the trials of a young friend of hers, who went upon the stage and endured insult and wickedness from managers. The same lady corroborated my own observations, with the statement that managers look upon the girls they employ as women of the town.

My anonymous "sister member of the profession" has been fortunate beyond most actresses of this period, in coming in contact with nothing of this sort.

I respect the theatre in its purity. I respect the actor who is an artist, even the harmless clown of the pantomime, who makes us laugh without offending decency. That I love so many good and lovely women who are actresses is my chief reason for deploring the reign of a class of women who are neither good nor lovely, but coarse, indecent, painted, padded, and dyed.

If it were possible to treat the Nude Woman question, and leave the nude woman herself out of it, I should be glad to do so. I am the last to wish to give pain to any person; but, in the path of clear duty, there is no choice. When it becomes a question between suffering, struggling virtue, and vice which rolls in luxury and gathers unto itself wealth by the sheer practice of its wickedness, no woman who loves honor in her sex can hesitate as to the course to be taken.

The spirit of most of the anonymou letters I have received is one which might well cause me to hesitate in the path I have chosen, if fear were stronger in me than principle. But neither the sneers of low-class newspapers nor the threats of anonymous correspondents shall have weight with me. I see no other way to effect a cure of this Nude Woman evil but to make it odious. To that end I shall do what in me lies. This article is but a beginning. I shall not cease to combat the encroachments of the Nude Woman upon the domain which should be occupied by true artists, and by virtuous men and women.

Firm in the belief that this indecent army can be routed, I call on all honorable souls, both in and out of the profession, to stand by my side and strike hard blows. We shall get hard blows in return, no doubt, but poor indeed must be the panoply of that warrior who cannot hold his own against the cohorts of the Nude Woman. Whatever falls on my head in consequence of my words, I promise to give thrust for thrust. I do not fear the issue.

"Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just."

## SPECIAL NOTICES.


FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4½

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS
of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to
Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
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No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
12½ Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 t9 1

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.—
PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1869.
NOTICE.—The SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST on the Funded Debt of the City of Philadelphia, due July 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date.
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
6 10 3w City Treasurer.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.—
PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1869.
MATURED CITY LOANS.—The City Loans maturing July 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date, at this Office, by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
6 10 3w City Treasurer.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.
CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.
This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.
We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given.
To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made.
ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 3 60t] Treasurer.
NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on o before June 15.

PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK
CANAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY'S
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
A limited amount of these Bonds, guaranteed by the LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, is offered at NINETY PER CENT.
The Canal of the Company is 105 miles long. Their Railroad, of the same length, is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade Northward from the Coal Regions to Western and Southern New York and the great Lakes.
Apply at LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
6 9 19t Treasurer L. V. R. R. Co.


## BANK REPORTS.

ABSTRACT OF REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF PHILADELPHIA, made to the Comptroller of the Currency, as shown by its books at the close of business on the 12th day of June, 1869:—

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts | $1,380,334 35 | |
| United States Bonds deposited with the Treasurer of United States | 500,000 00 | |
| Bonds on hand | 141,000 00 | |
| Real Estate (productive) | 132,121 10 | |
| | | $2,053,455 45 |
| Legal-tender Notes, Coin, and Certificates | 360,960 00 | |
| National Bank Notes | 31,718 00 | |
| Fractional Currency and Stamps | 6,518 82 | |
| Premiums | 9,925 00 | |
| Due from other Banks | 571,730 99 | |
| | | 980,852 81 |
| Expenses and Taxes | | 8,198 34 |
| Total | | $3,042,506 60 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock | $1,000,000 00 |
| Circulation | 417,500 00 |
| Deposits | 1,591,289 48 |
| Profit and Loss | 33,717 12 |
| Total | $3,042,506 60 |

Philadelphia, June 18, 1869. 6 19 stuth 6t

## INSURANCE.


DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1868.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $200,000 | United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s | $208,500 00 |
| 120,000 | United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881 | 136,800 00 |
| 50,000 | United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad) | 50,000 00 |
| 200,000 | State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan | 211,375 00 |
| 125,000 | City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax) | 128,594 00 |
| 50,000 | State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan | 51,500 00 |
| 20,000 | Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 20,200 00 |
| 25,000 | Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds | 24,000 00 |
| 25,000 | Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee) | 20,625 00 |
| 30,000 | State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan | 21,000 00 |
| 7,000 | State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan | 5,031 25 |
| 15,000 | Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock | 15,000 00 |
| 10,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock | 11,300 00 |
| 5,000 | North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock | 3,500 00 |
| 20,000 | Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock | 15,000 00 |
| 207,900 | Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties | 207,900 00 |
| $1,109,900 Par. | Market value, Cost, $1,093,604 26. | $1,130,325 25 |
| | Real Estate | 36,000 00 |
| | Bills receivable for insurance made | 322,486 94 |
| | Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company | 40,178 88 |
| | Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value | 1,813 00 |
| | Cash in bank $116,150 08; Cash in drawer 413 65 | 116,563 73 |
| | | $1,647,367 80 |

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, James C. Hand, Theophilus Paulding, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John R. Penrose, Jacob P. Jones, James Traquair, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, James B. McFarland, Edward Lafourcade, Joshua P. Eyre, Edmund A. Souder, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William C. Ludwig, George G. Leiper, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William G. Boulton, Jacob Riegel, Spencer McIlvaine, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg, John B. Semple, " A. B. Berger, "
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HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 8 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13
CAPITAL ... $400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS ... 1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS ... 1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.
Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Building of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
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ASBURY
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No. 291 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL ... $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
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In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
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For all further information address
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STRICTLY MUTUAL.
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Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
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No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
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LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18
JAMES TRAQUAIR ... PRESIDENT
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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital ... $200,000 00
Cash Assets, May, 1869, OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benjamin T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, William G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James Aertsen.
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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by
FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
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JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
Secretary. 4 28

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANC
COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Squa
This Company, favorably known to the community f over forty years, continues to insure against loss or dama by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanen or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Good and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is i vested in the most careful manner, which enables them offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case loss.
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DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Stre Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets ... $2,350,0
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGA IZATION.
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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4½ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING


## LUMBER.


1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869
1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869
1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869
1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869
1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869
1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869
1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869
1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869
1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869
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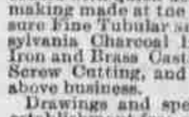
11½ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

ESLER & BROTHER'S
U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.
We offer this season to the trade a larger and more superior stock of
Wood Mouldings, Brackets, Balusters, Newell Posts, Etc.
The stock is made from a careful selection of Michigan Lumber, from the mills direct, and we invite builders and contractors to examine it before purchasing elsewhere.
Turning and Scroll Work in all its varieties. 5 6 2m

LUMBER UNDER COVER.
ALWAYS DRY.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29 No. 924 RICHMOND Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1⅛ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.


## ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.



PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
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The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
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MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Rail road Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most im proved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 3

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.
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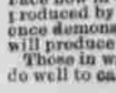
## STOVES, RANGES, ETC.



NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10½

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 to 9, No. 38 S. ELEVENTH Street. 14

## THE JULY MAGAZINES.

"Harper's."

From Turner Brothers & Co., and Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, we have received the July number of *Harper's Magazine*, which has the following table of contents:—"Early Aeronautics," Jacob Abbott. With eleven illustrations. "Border Reminiscences," R. B. Marcy. With six illustrations. "Making Watches by Machinery," A. D. Richardson. With twenty illustrations. "The Birds of Paradise," Alfred R. Wallace. With eight illustrations. "A Night at Sea," J. W. De Forest. "Giants and Dwarfs," W. A. Seaver. "Grant on the Battle-field," Eugene Lawrence. "A Street Arab," N. G. Shepherd. With an illustration. "A Brave Lady," by the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." With two illustrations. "The Lover's Interdict," Alice Cary. "Notes for Travellers in Europe," Lyman Abbott. "My Enemy's Daughter," by Justin M'Carthy. With an illustration. "Fishing in Mists," Sarah E. Chester. "The Button-hole Bouquet," Jane Splatters. "Squire Suffolk's Subscription," Mary N. Prescott. "Mother and Child," Alice Cary. "Editor's Easy Chair." "Editor's Book Table." "Editor's Record of Current Events." "Editor's Drawer." With twelve illustrations.

The "Easy Chair" always has something good and sensible, and we commend the following to those who are agitating the questions of women's work and wages:—

There was recently in Boston a meeting of working-women to consult upon their condition. The persons who spoke told a very simple tale of labor and suffering from their own experience, and a very pitiful tale it was to read. It reminded you of that picture in which John Leech represents a skeleton figure of Death sewing shirts, in illustration of the slop-shops of London.

Perhaps, however, the sequel of the revelation made at the meeting is still more painful. One of the newspapers, which was unwilling to believe the stories as they were told, added the remarkable statement that, if there were so many women so sorely pressed to live by the needle, there were plenty of places where they would be thankfully employed as domestic servants at good wages. This is probably true, and yet they will not go. The one thing which they cannot bear is what is technically called service. What a change from the time when country girls came to town and, without losing self-respect, did all the household work of families! "I hope I can do better than slave in a kitchen," is the instinctive and indignant reply to a remote suggestion of this kind.

But can a thing that ought to be done be more than well done, and if well done ought not the respect for it be as pure in kind as for the doing of any other necessary thing, although it may be less in degree? Lois and Jerusha leave home to earn an honest living. Lois is quick, handy, full of tact and taste, and she is presently a milliner in high repute. It was her neat equipage that you passed in the Central Park yesterday afternoon. Jerusha is slow and heavy, and she is after a dozen years the same honest chambermaid she was at first. We all acknowledge the superior gifts of Lois. But unless labor be in itself disgraceful, we ought not to feel that Jerusha is stigmatized by the kind of work to which she is devoted. The labor being necessary is honorable, is it not, oh, good American? Then there can be no dishonor in engaging in necessary labor, can there?

Look at the case of the Boston workwomen. An employer says to them, let us suppose, "Here are a dollar a week, a garret, cold, and starvation for sewing shirts." Another employer says, "Here are a home, plenty of food and fire, and eight dollars a month for chamber-work." Brains, if you please, do not much enter into the calculation. Yet there is a recoil as of insult and injury from the last, and a bitter acceptance of the first. If the reason of this recoil be what is called pride, is it an honorable pride? Jane goes into a cotton-mill, Jemima into a kitchen. May Jane, for that reason, take airs and feel that she is the lady, while poor Jemima is a menial? And menial is not originally a word of discredit or humiliation. It means merely family or household; and servile is only the quality of serving; and we Christians, you remember, do not speak ill or think ill of serving others.

"Ah, indeed, Mr. Easy Chair!" exclaims a very lively young person who has just dropped in. "And how would you like to be a waiter at Delmonico's?"

Well, my young friend, the Easy Chair would not prefer that profession, because there are natural tastes and choice. One man would be a musician, another a carpenter, another a printer, another an author, another a barber, and another a waiter. But, obliged to make an honest living, if the methods which it preferred were impracticable for it, it would lay a cover and flirt a napkin without the least sense of disgrace. And if the alternative were to run abominable errands at starving rates, or to wait at fair wages, which would my young friend prefer for himself? This last is the Boston alternative, as I understand it? The "pride" of the poor women, it appears, or it is assumed, prefers the starving wages for shirt-making with a "gentleman friend" to the household service.

Now it is clearly not the labor which decides, but it is another kind of consideration. It is the feeling that to do the one is to be more of a lady than to do the other. More of a lady? Why, good woman, what is a lady? If she could answer she would say to dress finely and do nothing. Yes, and for that theory which poisons and ruins this poor life of hers—how many of these poor lives, indeed!—we, that is, society, must bear the responsibility. It is not the poor women and their pride that are to be blamed: it is we and our folly, that make the public opinion to which they sacrifice every thing that is most precious and sacred, who are the real sinners. Now when the Biddy question has become so important, it is perhaps worth while to think of this a little. Suppose, dear Madame, that we should begin a reformation in the parlor, and free our minds of the feeling with which domestic service is usually regarded, by being humane and courteous masters and mistresses.

If some good angel should smile some morning from the roof of the magnificent Park Bank —and the Easy Chair beseeches the reader not to expect it of the worthy stone angels who permanently reside upon the façade—and announce that he would straightway introduce a race of neat-handed Phillises, and artists not less skilled than Monsieur Blot, would we not gratefully build him a statue in the Central Park? But if we doubt and despair of angels, why not cultivate an opinion that domestic service is not to be contemned by women, and by removing such stigma as may now rest upon it, persuade these hapless women of whom we were speaking that it is quite as honorable and ladylike, quite as harmonious with the truest "pride," to serve in a household as to sew in a shop, or starve in a garret, or flaunt in a gay dress at the theatre with a "gentleman friend?" It is among us who sit in the parlor that the real feeling in regard to the kitchen takes its rise, and that dirty fountain must be purified at its source or not at all.

From the article on "Giants and Dwarfs," by W. A. Seaver, we make the following extracts:—

In 1718 a French academician named Henrion endeavored to show a great decrease in the height of men between the periods of the Creation and the Christian Era. Adam, he says, was 123 feet 9 inches high; Eve, 118 feet 9 inches; Noah, 27 feet; Abraham, 20 feet; Moses, 13 feet. The allegation about Adam is moderate compared with that made by early Rabbinical writers, who affirm that his head overtopped the atmosphere, and that he touched the Arctic Pole with one hand and the Antarctic with the other. Traditionary memorials of the primeval giants still exist in Palestine in the form of graves of enormous dimensions; as the grave of Abel, near Damascus, which is 30 feet long; that of Seth, about the same size; and that of Noah, in Lebanon, which is 70 *yards* in length!

Pliny says that by an earthquake in Crete a mountain was opened, and in it was discovered a skeleton standing upright, 46 cubits long, which was supposed to be that of Orion or Otus. The same author relates that in the time of Claudius Cæsar there was a man, named Gabbaras, brought by that Emperor from Arabia to Rome, who was 9 feet 4 inches high, "the tallest man that has been seen in our times." But this giant was not so tall as Posio and Secundilla, in the reign of Augustus Cæsar, whose bodies were preserved as curiosities in a museum in the Sallustian Gardens, and each of whom measured in length 10 feet 3 inches.

The Emperor Maximus (very much of a man) was 9 feet high, and was in the habit of using his wife's bracelet for a thumb ring. His shoe was a foot longer than that of any other man, and his strength so great that he could draw a carriage which two oxen could not move. He generally ate forty pounds' weight of flesh, and drank six gallons of wine every day. Not at all a desirable or profitable guest for the "St. Nicholas," even at the current price of board; though not so tall as one of whom Joseph tells, viz.:—Eleazar, a Jew, who was one of the hostages whom the King of Persia sent to Rome after a peace. This giant was over ten feet high. But these are pigmies compared with him of whom Kircher writes (though this is what a Yankee philosopher would denominate a whopper). The skeleton of this giant was dug out of a stone sepulchre near Rome in the reign of the Emperor Henry II, and which, by an inscription attached to it, was known to be that of Pallas, who was slain by Turnus, and was higher than the walls of the city! The same author tells us that another skeleton was found near Palermo that must have belonged to a man 400 feet high.

In times more modern (1613), some masons digging near the ruins of a castle in Dauphine, in a field which by tradition had long been called "The Giant's Field," at the depth of 18 feet discovered a brick tomb 30 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 8 feet high, on which was a grey stone with the words "Theutobochus Rex" cut thereon. When the tomb was opened they found a human skeleton entire 25½ feet long, 10 feet wide across the shoulders, and 5 feet deep from the breast to the back. His teeth were about the size of an ox's foot, and his shin-bone measured 4 feet in length.

Plot, in his "Oxfordshire," 1676, says that a skeleton 17 feet high was then to be seen in the town hall in Lucerne. It had been found under an oak in Willisau, near the village of Reyden. He instances numerous gigantic bones which had been dug up in England, and adds:—"It remains that (notwithstanding their extravagant magnitude) they must have been the bones of men or women: nor does anything hinder but they may have been so, provided it be clearly made out that there have been men and women of proportionable stature in all ages of the world, down even to our own days."

Old Cotton Mather held the belief that there had been in the antediluvian world men of very prodigious stature, in consequence of the finding of bones and teeth of great size, which he judged to be human, in Albany. He describes one particular grinder weighing 4¾ pounds, and a broad, flat, fore-tooth four fingers in breadth; also a bone, supposed to be a thigh-bone, 17 feet long, which, with the others, crumbled to pieces as soon as it was exposed to the air.

The "Drawer" gives this anecdote of a "Model M. D.:"—

I had just finished my supper, and was enjoying my cigar on the deck, when I heard a man declaiming, in a loud voice, to two or three attentive listeners (but evidently intended for "whoever it might concern" at the same time) on *Pathology*. Being, as it were, thus invited, I also became a listener to something like the following:—

"There it is now! Well, some people talk about *seated* fevers. I don't know anything about seated fevers: there ain't no sich thing as a seated fever. A 'sketer bite is a seated fever; cure the bite, and the fever quits you quick enough. Jes' so with a *bile*—the same thing. There ain't no such thing, I tell ye, as a seated fever. Fact is, and you can't rub it out, your regular doctor prac-*tizes* according to books; now *I* practize accordin' to common-sense. Take a case now: There was Dr. Rugg, of our village, the very Samson of the Materier Mediker. Wa'al, he treats fever according to the books. What's the consequence? I get all the patients! He met me one day, and says he to me, says he, 'How is it that you git all the fever cases?' I told him exactly how it was; and it is so."

"Well, doctor," interrupted one of the listeners, "How do *you* treat fevers?"

"Well, there it is, you see! You ask me how *I* treat fevers. If you'd ha' asked me when I first commenced practizing, I could ha' told you —can't tell you now. I treat cases zacly as I find 'em—according, as said afore, to common sense. And there it is! Now there was Mrs. Scuttle; she was taken sick. All the folks said she had the consumption; hadn't the consumption more'n you've got it (singling out a burly listener who weighed some two hundred and fifty or three hundred); had two doctors at her at once; didn't do her a single *mossel* o' good. Wa'al, they sent for me; and as I went into the house I see a lot of tanzy and a flock of chickens by the door. Felt her pulse. Says I—and she'll never forget it till her dying day does come—says I, 'You aint no more got the consumption than I've got—not a bit.' And there 'twas, you see! In two weeks I cured her."

"Well, but Doctor, how did you cure her?"

"There it is again! I told you I see a lot of tanzy and a flock of chickens growing at the door. I gin her some of the tanzy and fresh laid egg—brought her right up! It's kill or cure with me. Fact is, gentlemen," continued the doctor, "I call myself an officer. My saddle-bags is my soldiers, my disease my inimy, I rush at him, and 'ther he or me has got to conquer! *I* never give in."

—Ramie ramifies encouragingly in Texas.

—Every family in Dardanelle, Arkansas, has the measles.

—A pig with two human hands is the latest monstrosity.

—Covington, Kentucky, uses and likes gasoline for its street lamps.

—Artillery is used to bring down quartz in Nevada mines.

—Chicago letter-carriers are allowed to sell postage stamps.

—Petrified moss is manufactured to order at Franconia, Minnesota.

—Texas is rejoicing in ripe apples and spontaneous strawberries.

—In 1820 there were only 365 tons of coal marketed in Pennsylvania.

—Over six hundred ladies petition against liquor licensing in Rochford, Illinois.

—A Virginia Yankee aspires to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Old Dominion.

—A Chicago undertaker advertises a white hearse, "attractive, not to say inviting."

—The new French Atlantic cable is 2752 miles long, or 400 more than its predecessors.

—Muscatine, Iowa, has five hundred marriageable young ladies, and had only nine weddings in May.

—Chicago proposes another and bigger Peace Jubilee in 1870—after the war with England.

—The Chicago *Post* proposes an infusion of carpet-tacks as a cure for chewers of tobacco.

—The century plant in Rochester is now over twelve feet high, and shows its blossom buds.

—A cargo of oranges from Tahiti for the Chicago market has been received at San Francisco.

—The ice manufactured in New Orleans stands exposure to the sun longer than the natural article.

—Mrs. Bloomer has resumed petticoats since her husband has been made Mayor. She now obeys the mari-tal will.

—Miss Mary Gray, of Georgia has had the bodies of 1500 Confederate soldiers collected and decently buried.

—Baron Stoeckl, whose wife is from Springfield, Mass., has been decorated and pensioned by the Russian Government.

—The Princess de la Tour d'Auvergne has her burial-place all fixed at Jerusalem, and has just seen her monument finished.

—Large numbers of singing birds carried to Dresden and Vienna for sale have been set free by the authorities.

—The metal for the new statue of Palmerston was obtained by melting down that of Sir Robert Peel. Such is life.

## RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, APRIL 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 8·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45 and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1·00 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·15 A. M. and 1·00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·50 A. M., and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·30 and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M. and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6·45 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 3·15, 5·20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 A. M., 2·10, 4·45, and 8·25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·55 and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·20, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 4·35, 6·45, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

## RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.

At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1, and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7½, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·45 P.M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6·00 A. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 16§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia . . 10·45 P. M.
" " Williamsport . 8·15 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie . . 9·30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia . 11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport . 8·50 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie . . 10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia . 8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport . 6·30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven . 7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie . . . 11·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport . 12·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia . 9·25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie . . . 6·25 P. M.
" " Williamsport . 7·50 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia 4·10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1 General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—

For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations below Glassboro, at 8·00 A. M. and 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and all way stations, at 8·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury and Glassboro, at 8·00 A. M., 3·30 and 6 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 noon.

Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivered to No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

6 11 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

## RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M., and 4·30 P. M.

The 7·00 A. M. Train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·00 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 4·20 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train . . . . . . . 8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 1·10 and 7·00 P. M.
Fast Line . . . . . . . 11·50 A. M.
Erie Express . . . . . . 11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation . . . 2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation . . . 4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train . . . . . 5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express . . . . . 8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express . . 10·30 P. M.
Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express. . . . . . 3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express . . . . . 6·50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and 6·20 P. M.
Erie Mail . . . . . . . 9·35 A. M.
Fast Line . . . . . . . 9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train . . . . . 9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train . . . . . 12·30 P. M.
Erie Express . . . . . . 4·20 P. M.
Day Express . . . . . . 4·20 P. M.
Southern Express . . . . . 6·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation . . . 9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—

Commencing MONDAY, June 14, 1869.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, foot of Market street.

8·00 A. M., morning mail, due at 12·13 M.
3·15 P. M., passenger, due at 7·20 P. M.

LEAVE CAPE MAY.

6·00 A. M., morning mail, due at 10·07 A. M.
1·00 P. M., passenger, due at 5·37 P. M.

Commutation Tickets good for three or twelve months, can be procured of the Treasurer at Camden, N. J.

Coupon and Excursion Tickets for sale at Ticket Offices, No. 828 Chesnut street, and foot of Market street.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN.

Leaves Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M., returning leave Cape May at 5·10 P. M. Fare for excursion, $3 00.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SUNDAY TRAINS FOR THE SEASHORE.

On and after SUNDAY next, June 6, the Mail Train for ATLANTIC CITY

Will leave Vine Street Ferry at..................8 A. M.
Leave Atlantic City at..........................4 P. M.

Stopping at all Stations.

6 3 tf D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

JOHN BINGHAM,
2 2§ Superintendent.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

| | |
|---|---|
| William H. Moore, | William W. Keen, |
| Samuel S. Moon, | Ferdinand J. Dreer, |
| Gillies Dallett, | George L. Buzby, |
| Edwin Greble, | B. A. Knight. |

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY, JOHN T. BAILEY, N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.

DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.
2 2§

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

## AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at Summit street, Chesnut Hill.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD WALNUT AND OAK PARLOR, Dining-Room, and Chamber Furniture; Rosewood Piano-forte, Very Large Mirror, Handsome Velvet, Brussels, and Other Carpets; Very Fine Hair and Sponge Mattresses, China, Chandeliers, etc.

On Friday Morning,

June 25, at 11 o'clock, by catalogue, at the late residence of Robert H. Gratz, Esq., the entire household furniture, comprising elegant rosewood parlor furniture, rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by Wilhelm & Schuler; very large French plate mirror, handsome walnut chamber and oak dining-room furniture; handsome velvet, Brussels, and other carpets; very fine hair and sponge mattresses, bronze chandeliers, china, kitchen utensils, etc.

Also, a quantity of garden implements, etc.

May be examined on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock.

Cars leave Ninth and Green at 6, 8, 10, and 11 o'clock A. M. 6 22 3t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

CLOSING SALE OF CARPETINGS, CANTON MATTINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

June 25, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, 500 rolls Canton mattings, oil-cloths, etc. etc. 6 19 5t

CLOSING SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.

On Monday Morning,

June 28, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 23 4t

CLOSING SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

June 29, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 23 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom St.

Sale at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street.

HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND LIBRARY FURNITURE.

3 Piano-Fortes, French Plate Mantel and Pier Glasses, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Chairs of various kinds, Bronze Clocks, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Refrigerators, Wines, Window Shades, Brussels and Other Carpets, Large Show Cases and Counters, Kitchen Furniture, etc.

On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior furniture, including elegant parlor suits in plush, walnut chamber suits, walnut sideboards, with marble tops, wardrobes, extension dining-tables, secretaries and bookcases, marble-top tables, lounges, cane-seat chairs, French plate mantel and pier glasses, carpets, toilet sets; china, glass, and plated ware; refrigerators, kitchen furniture, etc.

PIANO-FORTES—1 rosewood and 2 mahogany piano-fortes.

COUNTERS, SHOW-CASE, ETC.—Also, 2 counters, 2 large counter show-cases, and lot of stationery.

CHAMPAGNE, ETC.—7 cases imperial and 11 cases of cabinet champagne; 18 cases Sherry wine; California wine, etc.

MOCKING-BIRD—One very superior male mocking-bird. 1t

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

SPECIAL SALE OF BEST QUALITY EXTRA TRIPLE SILVER-PLATED WARE.

On Friday Morning,

25th instant, at 10½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold, without reserve, a full and general assortment of best quality extra triple silver-plated ware, comprising tea sets, coffee urns, water and ice pitchers, trays, castors, goblets, tea bells, etc. 1t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS.

On Monday Morning,

June 28, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of city-made goods.

N. B.—Sale every Monday and Thursday. 6 24 3t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

HENRY P. WOLBERT, AUCTIONEER, No. 202 MARKET Street.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.

KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NO 112 N. FRONT Street. 1 12

## PROPOSALS.

CUSTOM HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 9, 1869.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, until the twenty-eighth day of June, for the supply of RATIONS for the petty officers and seamen of the United States Revenue Cutters on this station, for the term of one year from the first day of July next.

The Rations to be of good and wholesome quality, to be approved by the captain, and the different articles comprising the Rations to be delivered on board the vessels in good and sufficient casks and vessels, to be provided by the contractors, and the contents distinctly marked on each.

It is to be understood that the contractor will be bound to furnish upon reasonable notice, as often as may be required by the captain of the vessel, with the approbation of the Collector (not exceeding upon an average one day in each week) such fresh meat and vegetables as may be equivalent to the corresponding parts of the ration allowed in the naval service.

Specifications will be furnished at this office.

HENRY D. MOORE,
6 10-thm5t Collector.

## PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS, FORREST BUILDINGS, NO. 119 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILA., And Marble Buildings, No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

H. HOWSON,
Solicitor of Patents.

C. HOWSON,
Attorney at Law.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 6 1 1m

PATENT OFFICES, N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT, (Entrance on FOURTH Street).

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS, SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.

Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.

Open till 9 o'clock every evening. 3 6 smth§

PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS PROCURED IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

Inventors wishing to take out Letters Patent for New Inventions are advised to consult with C. H. EVANS, N. W. corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia, whose facilities for prosecuting cases before the Patent Office are unsurpassed by any other agency. Circulars containing full information to inventors can be had on application. Models made secretly.

C. H. EVANS,
3 4thstu§ N. W. Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUREAU VERITAS (FRENCH LLOYDS).

INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.

THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.

ALF MERIAN & CO.,
4 26 No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 3 3§

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

## SCHOLASTIC.

### Commencement of the Department of Arts of the University of Pennsylvania.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, the one hundred and twelfth annual commencement of the Department of Arts of the University of Pennsylvania came off in the Academy of Music.

The spacious building was never filled with a more brilliant audience. The parents, friends, and acquaintances of the young graduates crowded orchestra, parquette, and the circles, their faces radiant with pleasure and gratification, their hands bearing numerous bouquets—floral offerings to the literary successes of the students about to become *Alumni*—and their eyes intent on the stage. This latter was covered with chairs, arranged in a semi-circle, its centre cut with a space in which stood a sort of throne elevated on a small dais. The scene, of course, which made the background was the famous "Sicilian." Without the presence of that immemorial scene, no entertainment of a festive or collegiate kind could be held in the Academy. So Philadelphia has voted.

The Germania Orchestra occupied the seats within the railing they fill so often and so well—in a musical sense—and rendered the various airs interspersed between the speeches. The scene, as viewed from the stage, was beautiful and attractive in the extreme. Multitudes of young ladies were among the audience—in fact, the gentle ones of the other sex perhaps made the majority of those not directly participating in the proceedings—their rosy cheeks, moist and luscious lips, eyes like sparkles, and dresses of the sun-beam's hues, constituting a picture on which the eye lingered, and over which it roved with suggestive pleasure. And who could censure the graduates, engrossed, as they were supposed to be, in remembrance of the speeches they were about getting off, for forsaking the accustomed and book-rusty faces of the faculty for those fresher and prettier ones before them?

Punctually at 10 o'clock, having previously gathered in the foyer of the Academy, the professors, followed by the trustees of the institution, and a number of invited notables, entered the hall and took their way in procession along one of the aisles, up a temporary flight of steps to the stage, and thence to the seats respectively allotted them. The Faculty wore their dark scholars' robes, and presented rather an imposing appearance.

Behind this line came the graduates and undergraduates, the former also arrayed, as their professors, in the college gown, and wearing the triangular college cap, the time-honored "mortar-board." These took their station on the stage, to the right of the faculty; the others were given seats directly behind the orchestra. They all came in to the music of a march played by the "Germania."

When all were seated, and quiet reigned, Professor Stille, Provost of the University, who occupied the chair of state, arose and introduced the Rev. Dr. Newton, rector of the Church of the Epiphany. This reverend gentleman pronounced a beautifully composed prayer, petitioning for the success and prosperity of the institution from which the young men present were just going forth to the world, and of the graduates themselves, in the future and inevitable conflicts they would have to sustain in life. As the echo of his voice died away, the music of the orchestra arose to take up the refrain of his supplication.

The following programme was then pursued to the end:—

Greek Salutatory....................Ellis Yarnall Brown
Woman in History....................Robert Adams, Jr.
Post Tenebras Lux....................Robert Graham
Arabian Nights and American Days,
....................Charles P. Krauth, Jr
Types of Civilization....................Henry N. Fegley
The Lessons of History....................Edward Ritchie
The Sources of Power....................George H. Stuart, Jr.

The speeches were all well delivered; were all well received by the hearers; were liberally applauded, and rewarded by presents of many nosegays.

The Master's Oration was not spoken, on account of the sudden death of the grandfather of Mr. Harry I. Meigs, Mr. Meigs having been selected as the Master to deliver it.

Upon the conclusion of the speeches came the conferring of the degrees.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following members of the senior class:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Robert Adams, Jr., | Wm. Welsh Harrison, |
| George Pomeroy Allen, | Joseph Hopkinson, |
| John Grant Bawn, | Chas. P. Krauth, Jr., |
| Ellis Yarnall Brown, | Thomas R. List, |
| William Henry Burnett, | Henry J. Maris, |
| J. Hopkins Carpenter, | Franklin F. Maxfield, |
| Maskell Ewing, | Edward Ritchie, |
| Henry Neidig Fegley, | George H. Stuart, Jr., |
| Robert Graham, | Richard F. Wood. |
| Ed. Robins Grant, | |

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the following graduates of three years' standing:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Frederick W. Beasley, | John B. Morgan, |
| Henry W. Biddle, | Louis H. Pauly, |
| Henry C. Brown, | Charles H. Raymond, |
| George T. Graham, | Wharton Barker, |
| I. Minis Hayes, M. D., | Clement C. Dickey, |
| John W. Hoffman, | Cadwalader Evans, |
| Otis H. Kendall, | John A. King. |
| Harry I. Meigs, | |

The degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred upon

| | |
|---|---|
| Moses Evans | John T. Spencer, |
| Thomas W. Hamilton, | Edward B. Watson, |
| Elliott P. Kisner, | Henry F. Hepburn, |
| Marcellus Miller, | James Hayes, |
| John E. Reyburn, | Charles H. Hart. |
| Elias P. Smithers, | |

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon Oscar S. Roberts, of Massachusetts.

Certificates of the Auxiliary Faculty of Medicine were awarded to the following:—

| | |
|---|---|
| C. A. Max Wiehle, | S. H. Griffiths, |
| F. H. Streets, | T. S. Betts, |
| W. I. Campbell, | C. S. Turnbull, |
| S. D. Risley, | C. E. Evans, |
| Edwin L. Evans, | A. C. Peale. |
| Charles K. Mills, | |

Then came the announcement of "Prizes" as follows:—

In the Department of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, to Henry G. Ward, of the Junior Class, for the best essay on the "Idealism of Berkeley."

In the Department of the Greek Language and Literature, for the best examination in the Oration of "Demosthenes on the Crown," to Robert Graham, of the Senior Class.

Also in the same department, to George T. Purvis—with honorable mention of F. S. Sheppard, both of the Freshmen Class—for the best Greek composition with the accents.

In the Department of English Literature and History, to Robert G. Miller, Junior Class, for the best essay on "The Romans in the Time of Augustus."

For the best declamation in the Sophomore class, to Hampton J. Corson.

For the best declamation in the Freshman class, to George T. Purvis.

The "Henry Reed Prize" was awarded to Franklin F. Mansfield, for excellence in English composition.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was then conferred on Honorable John N. Conyngham, of Wilkesbarre.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Right Reverend Benjamin Wistar Morris, Missionary Bishop of Washington and Oregon.

Then came music; after which, the Valedictory Address was delivered by Franklin Fisher Maxfield. The benediction was then pronounced, and the audience dispersed.

FIRE LAST NIGHT—LOSS ABOUT $60,000.—About 9 o'clock last evening, a gentleman passing along Chesnut street saw an unusual light in the basement of the extensive store of Leonard, Baker & Co., No. 710 Chesnut street. On examining the place, he concluded that it was a fire, and gave an alarm. The firemen arriving on the ground, poured immense volumes of water in the building, which succeeded in quenching the flames in about an hour. The fire was confined principally to the basement and the first floor, where immense quantities of goods were stored. The damage inflicted will amount to nearly $70,000, which is fully covered by insurance in the following companies:—

| | |
|---|---|
| State of Pennsylvania | $10,000 |
| North America | 10,000 |
| American | 15,000 |
| Delaware Mutual | 10,000 |
| Reliance | 10,000 |
| Hartford | 10,000 |
| Home | 10,000 |
| Pacific | 8,000 |
| Royal | 15,000 |
| Enterprise | 10,000 |
| Phœnix | 5,000 |
| North British | 10,000 |
| Liverpool and London | 10,000 |
| Pennsylvania | 10,000 |
| Franklin | 5,000 |
| Total | $148,000 |

The stock was a very extensive one, consisting of all kinds of clothiers' materials, and was valued at $250,000. On the second floor, a large number of packages of silks were found broken open and parcels taken away, it is supposed, by those who entered the building after the fire was started.

The structure belonged to the firm of W. S. Hansell & Sons, whose loss is about $8000, and is fully covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is at present unknown, but Fire Marshal Blackburn is busily engaged in making an investigation.

THE SCOTT LEGION.—This organization is now getting up a handsome walnut frame, with photographs of all the living members. The Scott Legion is composed exclusively of soldiers, both regular and volunteer, who served in the United States army during the Mexican war.

The frame and photographs will be finished in a few days, and placed on exhibition in the window of Messrs. Gihon & Jones, No. 812 Arch street.

PERSONAL.—We learn that the Hon. E. A. Rollins late Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is now acting as President of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, at the company's branch office, in Philadelphia, during the temporary absence in Europe of the President, C. H. Clark, Esq. Mr. Rollins has been an active member of the Board of Directors of this company since its organization, and in giving to its interest the benefit of his personal co-operation, and the advantages of his enlarged experience and extensive acquaintance, we confidently look for a renewed impetus to be given to the already unprecedented progress of this great national institution.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.—This evening the first annual commencement of the La Salle College, of this city, will be held at the Academy of Music, Bishop Wood presiding, and distributing the diplomas. The institution is located at Juniper and Filbert streets, and is under the charge of the Christian Brotherhood, Father Oliver, Director. The exercises of to-night will be highly interesting, and have been prepared for by the students with careful attention. The institution appears to be enjoying much prosperity.

EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CITY.—Alexander Boardman, the courteous and gentlemanly conductor of the 4 o'clock P. M. train, gives his second annual excursion to Atlantic City on Saturday afternoon next, the train returning to the city on Monday morning. The excursionists will find plenty of accommodation at the New Excursion House, which is delightfully situated on the beach.

A HIGHWAY ROBBER IN CUSTODY.—John Tighe will be charged before Alderman Kerr this afternoon with highway robbery. He was arrested by Policeman Fagin, of the Fifth district, at 1·30 o'clock this morning, at Ninth and Walnut streets, where he had robbed Alonzo Lawrence of his watch and chain, a diamond pin, and $120 in money. These articles were recovered from the prisoner after his arrest.

INCENDIARY.—About 11·30 o'clock last night an attempt was made to fire the frame church at Forty-second and Pine streets, by a lot of boys. A window had been raised and a lighted paper applied to the blind. A policeman discovered the fire in time to prevent any damage further than the destruction of that article.

A CITIZEN ASSAULTED.—Last evening Reading Barnes, while passing Third and Beaver streets, was assaulted by Albert Haines and Jacob Hoover, and badly beaten. Haines and Hoover were subsequently arrested and taken before Alderman Eggleton, who held them for trial.

POLICEMEN ASSAULTED.—William Porter was arrested at Oak and Coates streets last night for assault and battery on Policemen Henar and Applegate. These officers had arrested the prisoner, when he turned on them and beat them. Alderman Toland bound him over to appear at Court.

A DELIGHTFUL PLACE to visit upon these sweltering June days is Gloucester Point, over in Jersey. You step on the boat at South street wharf, drift on the bosom of the Delaware, have yourself fanned by breezes from the cool waters, and in a few moments are at Gloucester. Don't fail to visit it.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION.—Examiners Messick and Battura sat in the new Court House this morning and took down the testimony of several witnesses in the city contested election case.

DWELLINGS FOUND OPEN.—Eleven houses were found open last night in the Fifth district by the police.

ANOTHER MAD DOG GONE.—A mad dog was shot yesterday at Almond street wharf.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

HOUSE-WARMING WITH STEAM.—We are prepared to warm Dwellings and Buildings of all classes with our Patent-improved
LOW STEAM APPARATUS,
Which, for efficiency and economy, rivals all similar methods.
H. BELFIELD & CO.,
6 24 3m No. 435 North BROAD Street.

WANTS.

WANTED—BY JULY 1, TO MAKE AN engagement with some Tobacco House, by one who has an knowledge of the jobbing trade, and can sell the goods. Address "Tobacco," at this office. 6 24 3t*

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, with modern improvements, in the central part of Germantown, for July and August.
JERRY WALKER,
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CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
Keystone Flour Mills,
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6 19 1mrp East of Front street.

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The Original Fireworks Store, Established in 1832.
The largest and most complete stock in the city.
Exhibition Pieces of the most beautiful kind, for private display, and in great variety.
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# THIRD EDITION

# WASHINGTON.

**Cadets Appointed by President Grant—Commissions Signed by the President—Callers at the White House—Naval Orders.**

**Politics in the New England States—Distinguished Arrivals in San Francisco.**

## *FROM WASHINGTON.*

### Cadets Appointed.

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The following-named persons have been appointed cadets of the United States Military Academy at large for 1870:—Joseph F. S. Crane of Ohio, son of the late Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Joseph G. Crane, U. S. A., recently murdered at Vicksburg.

Bernard M. Byre, son of the late Surgeon Byrne, U. S. A., and grandson of the late General Abert, Chief of the corps of Topographical Engineers.

Lewis Morris of New York, son of the late Colonel Morris, killed at Cold Harbor during the late war, and grandson of Major Morris, U.S.A., killed in the war of 1812.

James H. Johnson of Pennsylvania, son of the late Lieutenant Colonel Charles F. Johnson, U. S. Volunteers, who died from the effects of wounds and exposure during the late war.

Robert Page Wainwright, son of the late Commander Wainwright, U. S. N., killed in action on the deck of the Harriet Lane in Galveston Bay, during the late war.

John M. Robinson of New York, son of General John C. Robinson, U. S. A., who lost a leg during the late war.

Charles M. O'Connor of Iowa, son of Major O'Connor, U. S. Volunteers.

John L. Clem of Ohio, a drummer boy in the Army of the Cumberland during the late war.

A. B. Febger of Ohio, son of Captain Febger, U. S. N.

Nathanial D. Pendleton of West Virginia, who rendered important services to the army of Major-General Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley during the late war, is transferred from the appointment heretofore made for the present year.

### Commissions Signed.

The following appointments were signed by the President:—

Augustus Putnam, Collector of Customs, Middletown, Conn.; J. Hubley Ashton, Agent on the part of the United States, under the third section of the act approved April 9, 1869, to carry into effect the convention of the fourth of July, 1868, between the United States and Mexico; Daniel C. Hilt, Postmaster at Urbana, Ohio; and Edward C. Webster, Postmaster at Lasalle, Ill.

### At the White House.

General Sickles was among the callers on the President this morning, and had an interview. Senators Carpenter and Boreman, and several members of the House of Representatives were also in consultation with the President. The crowd at the White House during the morning was quite large, a great many of the visitors being ladies.

### Naval Orders.

Commander Thomas A. Harris has been directed to hold himself in readiness to take command of the Dacotah. Passed Assistant Surgeon F. W. Wunderlich is ordered to the marine rendezvous at Washington. Assistant Surgeon Robert A. Mormion and Passed Assistant Paymaster George H. Reed are ordered to the Saginaw. Lieutenant Commander E. M. Stedman is detached from the Seminole, and granted sick leave. Surgeon G. S. Beardsley is detached from the Independence, and placed on waiting orders. Passed Assistant Paymaster Charles H. Lockwood is detached from the Saginaw, and ordered home.

## *FROM BALTIMORE.*

### Yellow Fever and Hydrophobia in the Monumental City.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

BALTIMORE, June 24.—Since the arrival here, or at quarantine, of the schooner A. Fenwick, with the yellow fever on board, with her cook and captain dead from it, our authorities are exercising extreme vigilance in regard to sanitary measures. Quarantine is to be rigidly enforced.

Hydrophobia is now the prevailing epidemic here, and numerous mad dogs are being killed.

Thomas Hoffman, of Baltimore, another of the Harnden Express robbers, has been arrested in Missouri on a requisition sent for him.

## *FROM NEW ENGLAND.*

### The Maine Republican Convention.

BANGOR, June 24.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day, and promises to be very fully attended. A large number of delegates are already arrived, and are actively engaged in forwarding the interests of their favorite candidates. The convention proceedings promise to be lively and exciting, unless the delegates who arrive late in the day change the complexion of affairs. Good judges estimate that Chamberlain will receive a majority of 150 or 200 in a vote of 750 to 800.

L. M. Morrill has been selected as President of the Convention.

### Political.

PORTLAND, June 24.—The municipal election June 21st resulted in the success of the entire Republican ticket.

### Earthquake Shocks.

Shocks of earthquake were experienced at Zattle, Olympia, and Stellacoome, Washington Territory, June 20, 21, and 22.

### Personal.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—John E. Owens, the distinguished comedian, has arrived at his home near this city, six days from California.

### Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Stocks firm. Gold, 136¾. Exchange, 9½. 5-20s, 1862, 122⅛; do. 1864, 116⅜; do. 1865, 118; new, 119⅜; do. 1867, 119⅜; 10-40s, 108; Virginia 6s, 61¾; Missouri 6s, 91; Canton Co., 61½; Cumberland preferred, 30; New York Central, 191⅛; Reading, 98⅜; Hudson River, 164¼; Michigan Central, 131⅜; Michigan Southern, 105⅜; Illinois Central, 143; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 97½; Chicago and Rock Island, 117; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 157.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—Cotton quiet and steady at 33c. Flour firm but less active; Howard street superfine, $8·25@5·75; do. extra, $4·75@7; do. family, $8@9; City Mills superfine, $5·25@6; do. extra, $6@5·25; do. family, $8@10·75; Western superfine, $5@5.50; do. extra, $5·75@6·75; do. family, $7·50@8. Wheat firm at about 5c. advanced. Corn improved; white, 93@95c. Oats advanced to 72@80c. Mess Pork, $34·50. Bacon firm; rib sides, 16@18¼c.; clear do., 18⅛@18¾. Shoulders, 15½c. Hams, 22@22½c. Lard firm at 20@20½. Whisky firm and scarce at $1·05@1·06.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Cotton steady; 500 bales sold at 31⅛@33c. Flour dull and declining; sales of 9000 barrels at prices without decided change. Wheat dull and declined 2@3c.; quotations are nominal. Corn dull and easier; sales of 34,000 bushels at 62@87c., via the canal, and 84@89c. by railroad. Oats heavy; sales of 13,000 bushels Western at 76½c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess at $32·50. Lard quiet. Whisky quiet and quotations are nominal.

## *FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.*

### Arrival of the Congressional Committee of Ways and Means.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—The Committee of Ways and Means, of the House of Representatives, and invited guests, arrived at Sacramento by special train yesterday. They were met by ex-Governor Stafford and a number of prominent citizens and escorted to the hotel.

### Obituary.

HUDSON, June 24.—William Gardner, aged seventy-four, died near here of apoplexy. He resided in Michigan, and came here to visit his children.

## CUBA.

### The War on the Junta and Filibusters in New York—Escape of Colonel Ryan Last Night—Rumored Sailing of Another Expedition.

New York is in a fever of excitement over the new phases which Cuban affairs in that city have assumed. Last night, Colonel Ryan, who was arrested on the charge of preparing to sail with 500 filibusters, escaped, and, from what can now be learned, accomplished that very design to stop which he was taken in custody.

But here is the story as the New York papers of this morning tell it:—

COLONEL RYAN'S ESCAPE.

The *Herald* states:—

It may not be generally known that Colonel W. A. C. Ryan, the youthful and dashing-looking Cuban-American patriot, and commander of the revolutionary forces in New York, was one of the most adroit scouts in the Union army during the war, but such is really the case, and his very appearance, with his long hair flowing down over his shoulders, his calm, quiet face and demeanor, together with his lithe frame and *elan* of his gait, would almost suggest the idea of his former occupation to any observer. The Colonel has "many a time and oft" found himself in a "pretty predicament" among his grey-coated friends at the South, but always managed to elude their direct suspicion, or, if under arrest, to slip out of their clutches, and no one would be much surprised had he made some attempt to elude the vigilance and custody of the officials who had charge of him yesterday.

AND HE DID

make such an attempt, and actually succeeded beyond the expectations of his most sanguine friends, for he is now as free as the air, having neither given the bail which the court demanded, nor been the recipient of any outside favors or kindnesses. In fact, he is one of those young fellows who can always "shift for himself."

A PRIVATE PARTY

was at the Metropolitan, and the Colonel, one of the most genial of "boon companions," thought he would like to call on them before returning to the jail. He accordingly proposed to go the hotel, and obtained the consent of the deputy marshal to accompany him in a carriage.

Among the persons who have manifested a particularly earnest desire to be of some direct assistance to Colonel Ryan during his recent double arrest and imprisonment was

A DARK-EYED DAUGHTER

of the "Queen of the Antilles," who is widely known in this city for her beauty, her wealth, and the ardent devotion of her personal energy, her money, and her sympathy to the cause of the Cuban patriots. She has repeatedly offered to furnish any amount of bail, but the Colonel has invariably declined, even though the Court had expressed a willingness to admit him to bail. About 5 o'clock this lady, with some male friends, appeared, and the lady again urged him to permit her to give security for him, which he modestly and respectfully declined, stating that "his bonds had already been signed," and that having permission from the United States Marshal to take a drive in company with one of the deputies, he intended at once to go to the Metropolitan Hotel and take leave of a few friends. He shortly afterwards left in a carriage with the deputy, leaving the brunette from the "ever faithful isle" in a state of intense anxiety as to his welfare, and deeply regretting the waywardness of the dashing young fellow who had so earnestly espoused the cause of her Spartan countrymen. He then proceeded, it is understood, to the Metropolitan Hotel.

AN EYEWITNESS

of what followed, a most reputable gentleman of Brooklyn, whose name for obvious reasons it would be improper to give here, states that Ryan called upon his friends, as he had intended, and after a pleasant interview, at which the deputy was present, waved adieu to his companions, and turning the corner from Broadway into Houston street, handed the deputy over to the tender care of a dozen or more friends whom he encountered "accidentally," and at the same time tossed to the friends a fifty dollar bill, saying:—

"Boys, take good care of him. Treat him well, for he has used me like a prince."

The Colonel kissed his hand, jumped into a carriage, and was lost in the whirl of vehicles on Broadway. The dozen friends had meantime caught the flying bill, and with firm grasp, though their hands were gloved in kids, had also taken hold of the deputy. The official made frantic efforts to free himself, and struggled savagely to escape from the toils; but he was powerless, and in a few moments, being taken into an adjacent house, was gently yet securely bound hand and foot and assigned quarters for the night, from which, however, he was subsequently liberated, but too late to do anything towards the recapture of the Colonel.

THE COLONEL'S LAST REGRET.

In an interview which the Colonel had with one or two select friends just before his bold escape, he announced his intention, and added, "I deeply regret my having to take this last step, but it is the only one left me, and I consider that the outrages which have been heaped upon me by the United States authorities and their injustice towards the Cuban patriots justify the act."

WARDEN TRACY'S STATEMENT.

Warden Tracy, keeper of Ludlow street jail, being called upon and questioned about the affair, said:—About 10 o'clock this morning Colonel Ryan left the jail, in company with Deputy Marshal Crowley, who took him to court, and other prisoners. The other prisoners came back, and I had been all the afternoon expecting Colonel Ryan to arrive, but between 8 and 9 o'clock Deputy United States Marshals Davis and Crowley came in here with another prisoner named Currier, and they stated that at the close of the examination at court Ryan was handed over to the custody of Deputy Marshal Downie. They also stated that Ryan had "bucked and gagged" Downie, and made his escpae from him. They did not state where this occurred, except that it was somewhere near Broadway. I have been since informed that an expedition of over 150 men, enlisted on behalf of the Cuban patriots, left Jersey City to-night, and that Colonel Ryan was among the number. The deputies told me that Currier, when arrested, struggled hard to escape, and that they had considerable trouble in preventing him and bringing him here to jail in a carriage. At the door of the jail he made another resistance to the officers, but assistance was procured, and he was at last safely "housed."

THE MOVEMENT OF THE TROOPS.

The *World* relates the following:—

Immediately after the Colonel's departure from the Casino, the men who had been at the various rendezvous since the first arrest of the Colonel and the pirate received orders to proceed at once to a common rendezvous, which was understood to be Taylor's Hotel, in Jersey City, with all their clothing, etc., in readiness to embark for Cuba. From about 6 o'clock to 10 o'clock last evening squads of two and three arrived at the ferry at the foot of Cortlandt street, and, after a brief consultation with one or more tolerably well-dressed men who were lounging about that spot, quietly crossed the ferry and gathered in front of the hotel. Some who were too poor to raise three cents to pay their face, were furnished with transportation by the directors of the affair at the ferry, and thus, all the enlisted men to the number of at least five hundred were promptly ferried across and reached the rendezvous.

THE EMBARKATION

commenced about 11½ o'clock in a very quiet manner. About that hour a gentleman, who was at once recognized as being in authority, crossed the ferry, and approaching the crowd in front of the hotel, gave a signal, when the busy hum of conversation and all tribulation—which until then had been quite frequent—ceased. Calling in a low tone of voice to three or four of the men, he led them to the middle of the street, where a brief consultation took place, and then he returned to the hotel, seated himself in a chair, and watched. The men were called out of the crowd by twos and threes, and immediately thereafter shouldered their packs and passed out of sight around the first corner. In a short time the whole command was sent off, and then the officer lighted another Partagas and sauntered off also, in the direction of the squad.

The men went on board a tug which was lying with steam up at one of the wharves of Jersey City, and the tug put out into the harbor, it is understood, transferring her passengers to a steamer in the lower bay. The corps will proceed on a steamer to a point in Cuba already agreed upon and known only to the Junta and the officers.

Considering the size of the expedition, it has cost the Junta but a trifle. The men are all promised a bounty of $500 in gold if Cuba succeeds, and will receive as pay fifty per cent. more than the United States army.

The uniform will be very light. Summer pants, coat, and straw hat, with a colored shirt, all of which, together with arms, were put on board of the steamer, with cannon, etc., to sufficiently defend themselves. The majority of the men are Americans, together with a mixture of all nationalities, Germans included. There are also two or more companies of Cubans (native).

# FOURTH EDITION

# DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

**Sherman Leaves for the West—Some News About the Cuban Envoy—The Negro Doctors and Medical Societies—Politics in Texas.**

# FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

**A New Russian Minister to Washington—Confederate Bondholders and the Alabama Claims.**

## *FROM WASHINGTON.*

### New Duties.

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Secretary of War has directed Brevet Brigadier-General James A. Ekin, Deputy Quartermaster-General to act as Quartermaster-General during the present, and any future absence of Quartermaster-General Meigs, until further notice.

### Callers at the White House.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, June 24.—At the White House this morning there was an unusually large number of persons seeking interviews with the President. With the exception of General Sickles, Senator Carpenter, and one or two Representatives, none were admitted. The President spent a part of the morning with the Secretary of the Navy.

### General Sherman

left this afternoon for St. Louis, to be absent ten days or two weeks.

### Lemus, the Cuban Envoy.

It had been announced that the Cuban Envoy, Lemus, would present his credentials to the President to-day, but he did not make his appearance at the White House. The truth is, Lemus had no such intention. He was at the State Department this morning, but in no other capacity than as a private citizen of Cuba.

### Politics in Texas.

Judge Paschal, of Texas, who is now here, is out in a card to-day, defending Governor Jack Hamilton against the charge of deserting to the Rebel party in that State. He denounces General Davis, who heads the opposition to Hamilton, as a bolter from the regularly organized Republican party, and says Davis and his followers are as bitter against Grant as the Rebels are. In conclusion he says:—

If the President will appoint an early election, we will carry the Constitution by an immense majority as well as the Hamilton ticket, unless the Democracy should organize and defeat us all. As it is now, more conservative Democrats are disposed to favor the Hamilton ticket, and will organize and put the ticket in the field if an election can be had in July or August, but I should be very fearful of success if the election be postponed until late in the fall or until after the other elections. We have at least the consolation of knowing that none of our party have opposed the adoption of the Constitution, the Reconstruction laws, or the administration. Nor have we put any hobby for national principle, and we cannot recognize those who do as safe Republicans.

Judge Paschal has heretofore been regarded as a strong radical.

### The Negro Doctors,

who were proscribed by the Medical Society of this district and refused membership therein, have written a letter, explaining their conduct, and defending themselves against the charge of being quacks. It appears they paid the regular license demanded by the Medical Society, and that the latter meanly pocketed their money, and then refused them the privileges of the society. Dr. Purvis, in his letter, says:—"It is a remarkable fact that those who were more earnest in opposing us were a few years ago equally zealous in giving aid to the Rebellion." The negro doctors announce their intention of taking measures to get back their license money from the Medical Society, inasmuch as the latter refuses their rights.

## *FROM NEW ENGLAND.*

### Vice-President Colfax in Hartford—He Makes a Speech.

HARTFORD, June 24.—Vice-President Colfax visited both houses of the Legislature to-day. In the Senate he was cordially welcomed by Lieutenant-Governor Wayland, and in reply said it afforded him great pleasure to respond to the invitation so cordially given to appear before this Legislature. Standing in this presence, he could not but remember the achievements of the honored living and still more honored dead. The memory of Foote and Sedgwick, of Lyon and Tyler and Terry, and the 5000 soldiers and sailors who followed them on every battle-field upon land and upon every wave-rocked frigate and monitor upon the seas, coming up from the valleys and hills of this grand old historic State in defense of their country; and he felt, therefore, honored that the representatives of such a Commonwealth should give him a unanimous and cordial invitation to be their guest. Mr. Colfax afterwards visited the House, where Speaker Platt welcomed him. The House took a recess, and Mr. Colfax was introduced personally to the members, and then returning to the Governor's room, in the State House, he received a large number of citizens who passed through and paid him their respects. Mr. Colfax left by the 5·30 P. M. train for New York.

## *FROM EUROPE.*

### The Great Eastern Paying Out Cable.

*By Atlantic Cable.*

LONDON, June 24.—The Great Eastern is 294 knots out from Brest, and has paid out 310 knots of cable. The signals through to the shore are perfect.

### Confederate Bondholders.

Another meeting of Confederate bondholders was held here last evening, the object being to protest against parts of Sumner's speech, against the Alabama claims treaty, and to petition the House of Commons against granting any compensation for such claims of the United States unless they are adjudicated by an impartial tribunal on principles of equity and international law.

### A New Russian Minister.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 24.—Mr. Katatasi has been appointed Minister to Washington, and has been instructed to present the Emperor's congratulations to President Grant.

## THE GREAT EASTERN.

### Her Departure with the new French Cable.

A large company of guests were entertained on board the Great Eastern the day before her departure for Brest with the French Atlantic cable. The big ship carries the cable for the first and main part of the line of communication. This cable is 2752 miles in length, nearly 400 miles more than the quantity which sufficed to reach from Valencia to Heart's Content. Material alterations have been made in the arrangements of the ship to enable her to carry this large extra weight. The main tank has been increased to the enormous diameter of 75 feet, and holds 1112 miles of cable. Her after-tank contains 912 miles, and the fore-tank 728 miles. The machinery is the same as that used so successfully upon the last occasion.

The wheels at the bow and stern, the paying-out and winding-up apparatus, the break machine, the long trough for the cable—all are the same; and near the stern are great red iron buoys for buoying the cable, should it be necessary. One change has been effected which will at all times be useful, but which in rough weather will be of the very greatest value. The rudder will now be worked by steam, and so perfect is the control attained by this means, that one man standing at his place near the centre of the ship can with a turn of his hand control the huge vessel in the heaviest weather.

The Great Eastern will be accompanied by three consort vessels. Of these the Chiltern will proceed to Brest and will lay the heavy shore cable, some six miles in length. The end of this will be buoyed until the arrival of the great ship. The Great Eastern, upon her arrival, will attach the main rope to this end, and will proceed upon her way to St. Pierre, accompanied by the Chiltern and Scanderia. Each of these vessels will carry a portion of the cable, and will be furnished with grappling-irons, buoys, and picking-up machinery precisely similar to that on board the Great Eastern. The William Cory will go on in advance with a portion of the cable, and will lay the heavy shore end at St. Pierre, buoying the end in readiness for attachment to the main cable upon the arrival of the Great Eastern. Her task ended, the great ship will at once return to England. The remaining portion of the cable on board the William Cory will then be used, a splice will be effected to the line on board the Scanderia, and the length will be completed with the portion borne by the Chiltern, and the line thus be finished to Boston.

### The New York Money Market.

*From the Herald.*

"The inquiry for money began at an unusually early hour to-day, the first engagements being made before 11 o'clock. The change which subsequently occurred, taken in connection with the fact that a decided revival of the 'bullish' feeling in stocks was brought about later in the day, induces the inference that it was the final effort of the Shylocks to wring extreme rates from the street. They were aware that the Government purchase of bonds would turn nearly two millions of money upon the market late in the day, and hence the necessity for giving it the appearance of activity. The rate at this early hour was as high as one-eighth per cent. per day, equivalent to forty-five per cent. per annum. High rates were maintained up to a quarter to 3 o'clock, when the extreme was a sixteenth and interest. At five minutes to 3 a sudden collapse took place, and one round lot of half a million dollars was offered at seven per cent. currency. It was evident that those who had sold bonds to the Government at noon were anxious to employ their money at some rate of interest over night.

"A telegram from Washington states that the 1st of July statement will show a decrease of six millions in the public debt. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30 will exceed the expenditures about $22,000,000.

"The Government bought $1,620,000 of bonds to-day at prices as follows:—$100,000 1867 coupons at 115·45; $100,000 1867 coupons at 115·44; $100,000 1867 coupons at 115·43; $100,000 1867 coupons at 115·42; $100,000 1867 coupons at 115·41; $250,000 1867 coupons at 115·48; $250,000 1867 coupons at 115·50; $48,000 1867 coupons at 115·53; $20,000 1867 coupons at 115·14; $15,000 1867 coupons at 115·14; $70,000 1862 registered at 115·30; $30,000 1867 coupons at 115·32; $10,000 1862 registered at 115·30; $100,000 1867 coupons at 115·49; $100,000 1867 coupons at 115·50; $1000,000 1867 coupons at 115·51; $100,000 1867 coupons at 115·52; $19,000 1867 coupons at 115·53; $10,000 1867 registered at 115·53.

"The next purchase is advertised to take place on Saturday, and an impression prevails that still another will be made on the Tuesday after. The latter day, it will be remembered, was suggested by Mr. Boutwell in order to close up within the fiscal year. Mr. Van Dyck should make explicit whether two sales are contemplated within the week, or whether the sale on Saturday is in lieu of that suggested for June 29.

"Foreign exchange continued quiet, with very little doing. The market is in an uncertain state and buyers are as indifferent as drawers. There is hardly any disposition to discount the effect of the payment of the July coupons held in Europe. Should the foreign demand for our five-twenties prove inactive in the interval to the beginning of next month, the remittances for the coupons will probably have to be made in bills. Should the demand continue the interest will go back in the form of more bonds. The one cause counterbalances the other, however. In May large shipments of bonds were made instead of bills. The fact that the interest is so promptly paid keeps alive the foreign investment demand. Another fact has been made manifest within the past few days. Some of the imported goods stored in bond are going back to Europe. The steamer on Saturday is to take out some French goods which could not be marketed. We have heavily imported this spring, according to the figures of the bonded warehouse, but large quantities came here on commission. There appears to be a limit even to extravagance, and it is to be hoped it has been reached this season. The question arises, to what extent will our imports be arrested? It is not supposable that any very large amount of those now here will be sent back, but the merchants who deal in foreign goods will prefer working off what is already here to ordering fresh supplies. It will be curious to watch this new influence upon the course of foreign exchange. Prime bankers' sterling to-day was worth 109½@109⅝ for sixty day and 110⅛@110¼ for sight bills.

"The gold market was unusually steady, the extreme range recorded in the gold room being from 137 to 137⅛. One small sale took place at 137⅛. The market was without animation and operators seemed disposed to await the developments of the next few days. The clique manipulations also appeared to have ceased, and the quotations of to-day were the result of small and comparatively insignificant orders. The record of the operations of the Gold Exchange Bank shows that the purchases of Monday constituted the sales of yesterday. The transactions of the second day were a little larger. When the cliques unloaded their strategy was more discernible than when they bought; hence they induced large sales by outsiders, although previously they had the purchases almost to themselves."

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

### Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

John Keenan, a tavern keeper at Germantown, was tried upon the charge of the larceny of forty-five dollars from Michael Glancey. The witnesses for the prosecution testified that on the 11th of last month Glancey, with a friend, went to Keenan's tavern to take a drink, and, being intoxicated, he gave Keenan his purse, containing a large sum of money, out of which to take his pay; and he, returning two or three dollars, kept the balance.

On the part of the defense evidence was produced to prove that the proper change was given to the prosecutor, and he went away drunk, and must have lost his money some where else; that the prosecutor had made inconsistent statements of the matter at different times; and, lastly, proved the defendant's good character to show that he was not the kind of person who would do such a thing as this. Jury out.

Charles Smith was convicted of stealing a lot of clothing valued at $56. This man was convicted a few days since of entering the Red Lion Hotel, and was then sentenced to the County Prison for fifteen months, and to-day he got him nine months more, making his term of imprisonment two years.

Another of this name, called Charles Smith the Second, pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a pair of gaiters, which he was seen to steal from a shop at Sixth and Callowhill streets.

James Smith, colored, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a silver watch. He was employed by another colored man, and was taken to his house at night to sleep, and when he saw an opportunity he slipped off with his employer's watch.

John Guy pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a saddle and bridle which he stole from a gentleman with whom he was living at service at No. 716 Walnut street. The saddle was recovered in Seventh street, below Spruce, where he had sold it.

Richard Miller, a young druggist, pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny. He was employed by an apothecary named Vogelbach, who, of late, suspected him of a series of larcenies. In order to detect him, if he really was stealing, he marked several pieces of money and placed them in a desk. Shortly afterwards it was learned that the prisoner had been spending money freely in the neighborhood, and one of the marked notes was recovered from a gentleman to whom the prisoner had paid it. At the instance of Mr. Vogelbach, an officer went to the store and arrested Miller, and then he acknowledged his guilt, restoring part of the stolen money.

George Crawford pleaded guilty to the charge of the larceny of a pair of boots.

### PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| $4000 Pa R 1m 6s....100½ | 100 sh Read...b5.49 5-16 |
| 200 sh Leh N St.... 36½ | 100 do...2d.49 3-16 |
| 5 sh Minehill R.b4. 54½ | 100 sh Penna R..2d. 56¾ |
| 100 sh Phil & E.b30. 32¼ | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| 25 sh 13th & 15th.s5 15½ | 500 sh Reading...s5. 49¼ |
| 200 sh Hestonv'e.b5. 12½ | 100 do.....b30. 49¼ |
| 200 sh Ph & E..b60. 32½ | 200 do........ 49⅜ |
| 337 sh Penna....rec. | 100 do.....b30. 49¼ |
| lots.... 56¾ | 100 sh O C & A R R. 43¾ |

A RECKLESS GAMBLER.—The London papers furnish some particulars of the beggary of the young Duke of Newcastle, which presents a sad illustration of the fatuity of gamblers on the turf. The bailiffs are in possession of his ancestral seat of Clumber. The mansion at Carleton House Terrace is in the like hostile occupation, and certain "heirlooms" of the splendid property of the Clintons are bones of contention between his merciless creditors.

Mrs. Hope, the Duke's mother-in-law, claims a jasper cup valued at £10,000; but the cattle that browse on the Clumber meadows, and the growing crops that are almost ready for the reaper, and the pictures on the walls of his old home, have all been lost and won. The Derby race plunged him deeper in debt by £13,000. His own life estate in the dukedom will probably be taken from him. Folly, like Wisdom, is justified of all her children.

SAD POISONING CASE.—The following is given on the authority of the Frederickton (N. B.) *Farmer*:—"News of a sad and almost unparalleled tragedy reaches us from Fish River Lakes, in the northern part of the State of Maine. On one of these lakes was a lumber camp, in which were thirteen men. One Saturday night, almost three weeks ago, the 'boss' of the camp left for the settlements, leaving behind him provisions to last the men for several days, but giving them instructions to come out on the following Monday. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday passed with no tidings from the camp, when a party set out to see if anything was the matter. Arriving at the camp, they found all quiet and apparently deserted; but on entering, the bodies of the twelve men were seen lying on the floor, cold in death. Being somewhat exhausted by their journey, the relief party were about to warm some tea that was already made in the kettle, but on examination they found a large lizard in the kettle, which had been boiled with the tea. It is supposed that the drinking of this tea was the cause of the death of the twelve unfortunate men."

EVARD HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Pennsylvania Avenue, between Atlantic and Arctic,) is now open for the reception of guests.
6 24 1m T. F. WATSON, Proprietor.